

Independence Heritage Museum



40th Anniversary Digital Tour

Preserving local
HISTORY



Welcome to the Independence Heritage Museum

The First Baptist Church was built in 1888. Decades later when the congregation outgrew the size of the church, the City of Independence purchased the property. On July 4th 1976, Virginia Miller, the Chairman of the Museum Committee, cut the ribbon in front of the old church building. Since then, the City of Independence has trusted and supported the Heritage Museum to anchor to the cultural and historical heritage of our town. The Independence Heritage Museum (IHM) serves as the repository for priceless artifacts, memorabilia and physical history of the early Independence citizens. Each year hundreds of students, citizens and history buffs of every stripe visit the museum to deepen their understanding of local history and benefit from a hands-on tour of the past.

The Independence Heritage Museum Digital Tour

This publication is the result of collaboration among staff at the IHM plus interns, students and media mavens from Oregon State and Western Oregon Universities plus the generous backing of the Trust Management Group, of Waldport, Oregon.

This scrapbook contains newspaper clippings of the opening and naming of Heritage Museum.

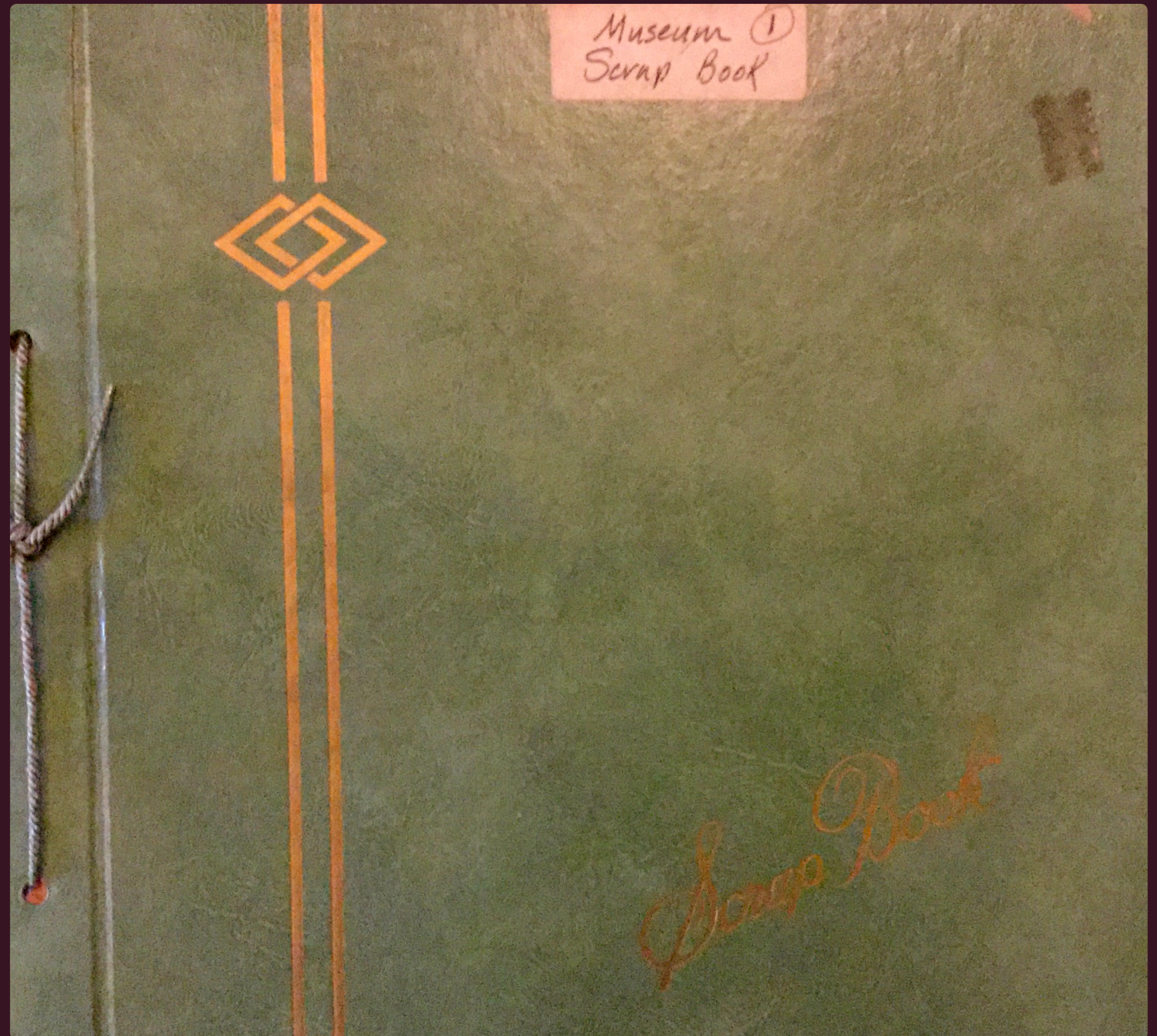
Museum open twice weekly

Independence's Heritage Museum now is open two afternoons a week instead of one.

Director Charlotte Sperling said it is open from 1 to 5 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays. It had been open only on Saturdays.

She also said that a display of Independence's old hops industry is part of a Polk County exhibit now being shown in the new addition of the Capitol in Salem. It was prepared by Sperling and Betty Morlan.

Included in the display are "wire up" and "wore down" hooks, dried hops and some still on the vine, a hoe and rake, and other artifacts.



The mission of the Heritage Museum is to preserve and display the history and culture of the river town of Independence and Polk County through collections of artifacts, documents, and photographs and to make them available to the public by means of tours, programming and access to files and to work with other historical groups and community organizations.

Housed in the former First Baptist Church and built in 1888, the museum displays the history and culture of Independence, Oregon and surrounding communities from 1840 to the present. The Museum is located in the Independence Historic District, just 2 blocks from downtown and the Amphitheater at Riverview Park. Admission is \$3.00 for adults and donations are accepted.

Editors Note: We encourage users to engage actively with the rich media content of the *Digital Walking Tour of the Independence Heritage Museum*. Take your time. **TAP**, read, listen and enjoy the multi-sensory learning opportunities provided by this rich narrative.



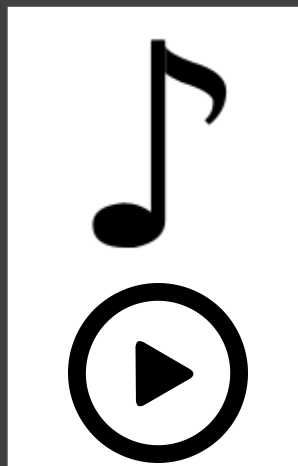
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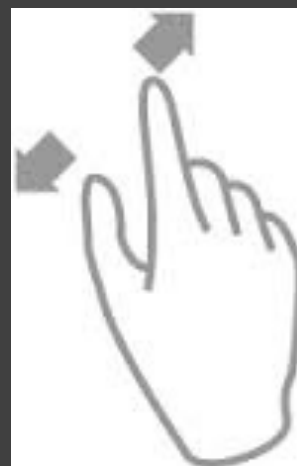


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Pinch zoom
to enlarge
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or open a
photo
gallery.

USERS GUIDE

END OF THE OREGON TRAIL?



Many pioneers who traveled the length of Oregon Trail chose to settle in the fertile Willamette Valley at the current location of Independence Oregon.





In 1845, Independence, originally called Thorp's Town of Independence, was a desolate and lonely spot without the sign of habitation to cheer the vision or the sound of civilization to enchant the ear with any prospect for advancement." This quote was from an unknown pioneer who was interviewed by the Westside, the newspaper published in Independence during the 1880's.





In 1845, Elvin Thorpe petitioned a patent from the President of the United States to lay out a townsite on the West side of the Willamette River. In 1866, the town of Independence, Oregon received its patent to be an official town. Thorpe named his new town Independence after his home town of Independence, Missouri and in honor of President Andrew Jackson's outstanding characteristic of 'independence.'

The township was completely destroyed by flood in 1961 and 1862. As such, residents moved to Henry Hill's establishment along the West bank of the Willamette River south of Ash Creek. Hill's town was filed in 1878 and incorporated into Independence in 1885.

The city of Independence began to grow. The population grew to 1200 people by 1890, and then to 1800 people by 1905. Buildings began being erected downtown, railroads were built to Corvallis and Monmouth, and a ferry crossed the Willamette. By 1912, six streets were paved and the automobile was introduced into the city. The booming hop industry in the 1920s increased tax revenues to the city, and allowed for the first hospital, elementary school and library to be built. In the 1940s, at the height of the hop industry an estimated 5,000 people came to Independence to work during the harvest. Each large hop yard had its own city, with stores, dance halls, and post offices. Now the Independence National Historic District contains over 250 historic homes and businesses.

Meet the Curator Peggy Smith

Peggy has been the curator for the Independence Heritage museum for sixteen years. She is a full-time student at Western Oregon University studying Anthropology and History. Her energy, humor and 'can-do' spirit are infectious and a major reason behind the success of the Heritage Museum.





TAP the Curator
to learn more

POSTAL NOTES
MONEY ORDERS

HOURS OPEN
8 A.M. - 6 P.M.

The technology area of the museum features a timeline and sequence of events, tools, appliances and relics of communication technology that span 150 years of history. From the telegraph lines that carried messages across the Oregon Trail in 1859 - to this Digital Walking Tour we showcase the evolution of communication, information gathering and entertainment, tools, & techniques. Your tour will begin in the 'old post office' section of the Heritage Museum.

The Telephone Story

PRODUCED BY WESTERN ELECTRIC
MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY UNIT OF THE BELL SYSTEM

THE STORY OF THE TELEPHONE is the story of change, of the relentless search for new methods and materials to transmit the human voice. Much of the progress achieved has been in terms of cables and switching equipment invisible to the user who is more familiar with the instrument he sees. Here is what the telephone has looked like over the years.



Americans have been in love with the telephone since its invention at the turn of the 20th century. This poster (left) shows the evolution of the device from a model that was not much more sophisticated than a pair of cans on a string. Also, shown is a 'futuristic' model that allows users to actually see the person with whom they are speaking. (imagine that).



Hand Cranked Telephone

Telegraph men hang wires in the 1850s



Independence Clinic's
first E.K.G. machine



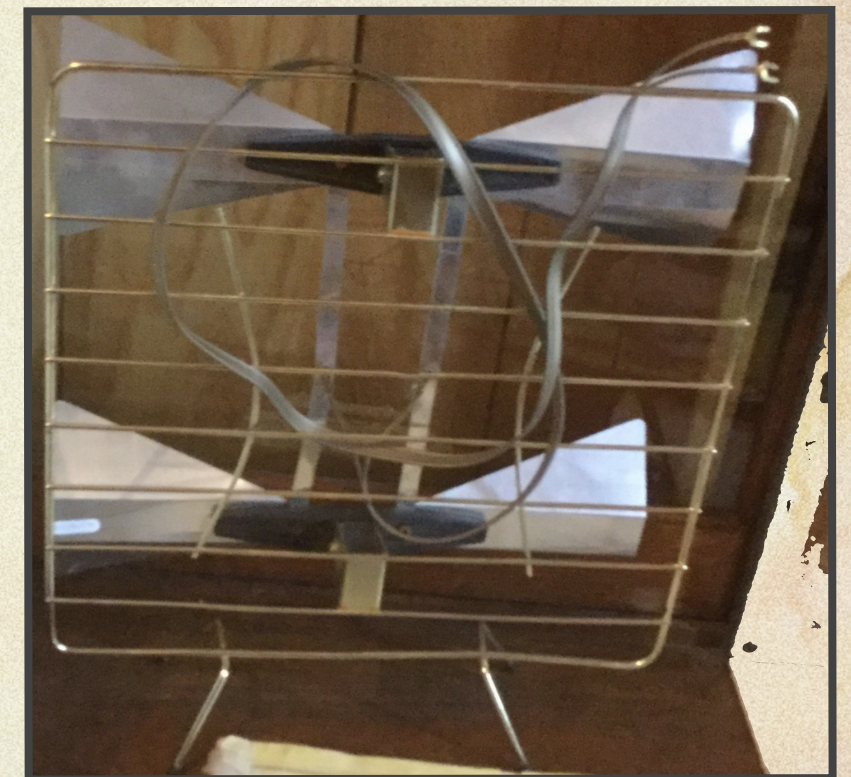
Radio

Circa 1920's. Walnut finished floor cabinet. Made by
Atwater Kent, Los Angeles.

Donated by: Betty Morlan



11



TV viewers could pick up TV broadcast
stations from Salem using this antenna.

The Dictaphone at Work



SCROLL TEXT

Since the creation of first sound recording; scientist, technicians and engineers all around the world strived to create dictation devices to be used for recording speech for future transcribing or for playback. As technologies advanced through the decades, new and more refined versions of these devices appeared on the market, managing to find their way not only to the common user but to the many professional environments, from the medical facilities, boardrooms, public telephone services (police, hospitals) and many more.



The first Dictaphone machine was created only few years after Thomas Edison created his first phonograph recording device. Seeing that his cylindrical tinfoil storage medium provides little in terms of usability and sound quality, his greatest rival Alexander Graham Bell created much more user friendly wax cylinders which provided much better sound and was easier to manufacture. As a test sample of this new technology, Bell and his manufacturing Volta Laboratory created the 'Volta Graphophone Company,' which was responsible for promoting a first Dictaphone to the general public. In the following years Bell

Section Two



The Blacksmith

“Smith” from “smite,” “black” from “black Metal” (as distinguished from silversmith brightwork), the “Blacksmith” was the early American handyman. He made nails, hinges, sled runners, anchors, scythes, hoes, utensils, axes, hooks, and every kind of tool. In the middle 1800s he began taking over farrier’s work of horseshoeing, till then the farrier was veterinary too.

Blacksmith tool design has not changed very much except for the Hazelwood withes that held all upper tools (chisels and swages). Hardly an implement or utensil cannot be traced to early blacksmith.

The Blacksmith section of the museum features a collection of tools & implements dating back to the pioneer days.



SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Cheapest Supply House on Earth, Chicago. CATALOGUE No. 112. 527

DO YOUR OWN HORSESHOEING.

No. 24T990 HORSESHOERS' OUTFIT No. 1 FOR \$2.65.

One Pair Flat Lip Blacksmiths' Tongs. 20 inches long.
 One Double Face Horse Rasp. 12 inches long.
 One Adze-like Farriers' Hammer. Full polished, best quality Hickory handle. Weight including handle, 16 ounces.
 One Celebrated Wootenholm 1X1 Farriers' Knife. Every knife fully warranted.

No. 24T992 HORSESHOERS' OUTFIT No. 2 FOR \$4.75.

One Pair Flat Lip Blacksmiths' Tongs. Drop forged, in steel. Weight 24 pounds. Length 30 inches.
 One Pair Solid Steel Horseshoers' Round Lip Tongs. Drop forged. Weight 1 pound 5 ounces. Length 15 inches.
 One S. R. & Co.'s Brand Farriers' Hammer. 4 lbs. Round pole, full polished. Weight including handle, 16 ounces.
 One Blacksmith's Hand Hammer. Extra fine grade, fully warranted. Weight (hammer only) without handle, 2 pounds 10 ounces.
 One Pair Farriers' Pincers. Solid hammered cast steel. Weight, 2 pounds 10 ounces. Length, 14 inches.
 One Nail and Tool Box. Made of well seasoned white wood.

Two Pounds Assorted Horse Nails. A, sorted 6, 7 and 8. One Nail and Tool Box. Made of well seasoned white wood.

OUR \$14.25 OUTFIT OF BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.

OUTFIT No. 24T995
Order by Number.

THIS KIT OF TOOLS is far superior to those being strictly first quality standard tools, such as are used by mechanics.

READ DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOLS. THE FORGE is a lever forge, built especially for farmers' use and light repairing. THE HEARTH is 18 inches in diameter. FAN, 6 inches in diameter. THE RATCHET is perfect and cannot get out of order. THE DRILL is a standard horizontal drill, screw feed, and is furnished with chuck to take drills having square shank. THE ANVIL has a cast steel face and horn, same as our No. 21T725 anvils, and can be used the same as a solid wrought iron anvil. We guarantee the face of this anvil not to become detached from body of anvil, weight, 30 pounds. THE STOCK AND DIES cut 3/8 to 3/16 right hand, 14, 18 and 22 threads to the inch, with 6 taps and 3 sets of dies. THE TONGS are drop forged iron welds, length 20 inches. THE PINCES are solid hammered cast steel, length 14 inches. THE FARRIERS' KNIFE is the celebrated Wootenholm make. THE HAND HAMMER weighs 2 pounds (without handle), solid cast steel. THE FARRIERS' HAMMER weighs 10 ounces (without handle). All tools are strictly first class in material and workmanship. YOU WILL SAVE \$14.25, the price of this outfit, in your own time and blacksmith bills. Shoe your horses, mend your machinery, your wagons. You can do any ordinary work. WORTH FIVE TIMES THE PRICE every year for keeping all your tools in perfect order.

No. 24T995 Our price is astonishingly low. **\$14.25**

THE FARMERS' KIT OF BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS, \$25.00.

FOR THE FARMER, STOCKMAN, PLANTER AND MECHANIC.

COMPLETE FOR \$25.00

THE ANVIL. We furnish an anvil with steel face, accurately ground and tempered. Weight 30 pounds. The face of this anvil is one solid piece of English tool steel. The horn is covered thoroughly welded to body of anvil by a patent process. The horn is covered with, and its extremity made entirely of cast steel.

ALL TOOLS furnished with this outfit are strictly first class, and are suitable for any small blacksmith's or farmer's use. You can compare this set with anything else in the market, for there's nothing offered like it.

THE VISE. We furnish a wrought iron solid box and screw blacksmith vise, with steel jaws, weighing 35 pounds.

There have been many cheap kits of blacksmiths' tools sold, but never before has anyone offered a kit of standard, reliable tools. Read the description of each article.

THE FORCE. We furnish a lever forge having hearth 18 inches in diameter. It is furnished with 6-inch fan. The gear is the simplest, strongest and best ever put on a forge. Only a slight movement of the lever produces the strongest blast.

THE DRILL. We furnish a self feed post drill. Will drill to center of a 12-inch circle. Spindle is bored to take in drills having 3/4-inch round shank. In material and finish this drill is equal to

No. 24T997 Our price for complete outfit is above illustrated. **\$25.00**

THE SET OF STOCKS AND DIES.

Cuts 3/8 to 3/16-inch right hand, 14, 18 and 22 threads to the inch, with six taps and three sets of dies. The hot cutter and cold cutter are 14-inch cut. The hardie fits anvil. The tongs are 20 inches long. The pincers 14 inches long. The farriers' knife is the celebrated Wootenholm make. The hand hammer weighs 2 pounds without handle. The farriers' hammer weighs 10 ounces without handle. The buttress is 2-inch cut. The drills - We furnish 7 drills to fit drill; one each size, 3/8, 3/4, 1, 1 1/2, 2, 3 and 4 inches.



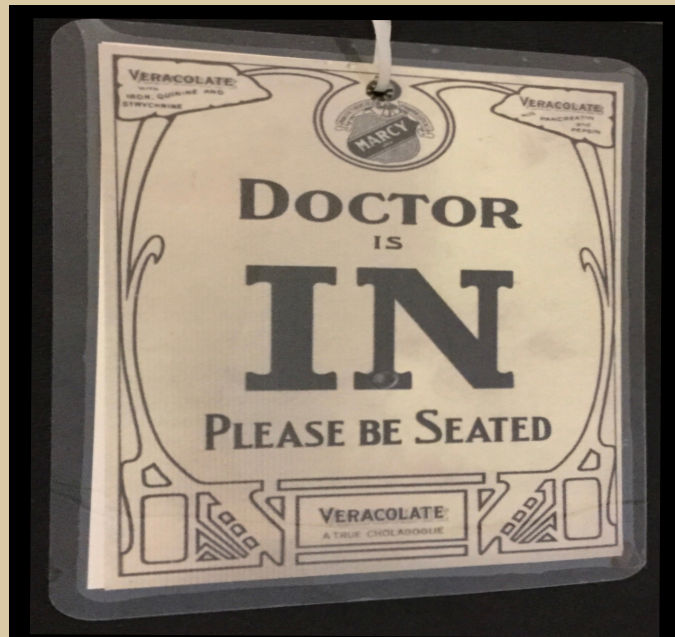
The Village Blacksmith

Under a spreading chestnut-tree
The village smithy stands;
The smith, a mighty man is he,
With large and sinewy hands;
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands.
His hair is crisp, and black, and long,
His face is like the tan;
His brow is wet with honest sweat,
He earns whate'er he can,
And looks the whole world in the face,
For he owes not any man.
Week in, week out, from morn till night,
You can hear his bellows blow;
You can hear him swing his heavy sledge,
With measured beat and slow,
Like a sexton ringing the village bell,
When the evening sun is low.
And children coming home from school
Look in at the open door;
They love to see the flaming forge,
And hear the bellows roar,
And catch the burning sparks that fly
Like chaff from a threshing-floor.

He goes on Sunday to the church,
And sits among his boys;
He hears the parson pray and preach,
He hears his daughter's voice,
Singing in the village choir,
And it makes his heart rejoice.
It sounds to him like her mother's voice,
Singing in Paradise!
He needs must think of her once more,
How in the grave she lies;
And with his hard, rough hand he wipes
A tear out of his eyes.
Toiling,--rejoicing,--sorrowing,
Onward through life he goes;
Each morning sees some task begin,
Each evening sees it close
Something attempted, something done,
Has earned a night's repose.
Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend,
For the lesson thou hast taught!
Thus at the flaming forge of life
Our fortunes must be wrought;
Thus on its sounding anvil shaped
Each burning deed and thought.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Section Three Doctors of Independence 100 Years of Medicine



SCROLL TEXT

The medical profession has been represented in Independence since the 1920s. Dr. George C. Knott, with his wife Martha, came here from Douglas County and established the first hospital. Many other doctors including Otis. D. Butler, Donald H. Searing and Clifford A. Fratzke followed and they in turn became vital to the well-being of the community. This exhibit focuses on both the healers and their instruments. The displays of historical artifacts have been made



COST of LIVING and DOCTOR'S FEES in 1848

Actual figures are taken from the personal itemized book-keeping journal of Dr. Franklin B. Hough. He practiced medicine in the village of Somerville, N.Y. from 1848 to 1852

Expenses

(Cost of many items listed by Dr. Hough)

3 gallons soap	1	25
8 lbs butter at 15cts	1	20
1/2 day labor		50
8 1/2 lbs codfish at 5cts		43
3/4 yds cloth at 18cts silk at 5cts		14
1 qt brandy		37 1/2
Pasturing horse 3 weeks	1	13
Use of buggy 4 1/2 days	1	69
17 lbs meat at 3 1/2 cts		59
10 lbs sugar	1	00
50 lbs flour	1	75
10 lbs mutton at 3cts		30
Hair cutting		13
1 lb coffee		11
Telescope		50
Postal government	3	50
Goods bought at auction		65
Cash towards piece of land	16	00
Borrowed money	1	25
Whole amount of winter expenses	51	92
1 day wash		54
21 lbs of beef at 4cts		25
Mending sole of buggy		67
Thermometer		2
Shaving		2
Room rent at hotel 4 days	2	00
Licenses, rewards for 4 weeks advertising	1	25
1 loaf of bread		7
Making coat & pants	1	20
Cloth coat & buttons	10	35
1 barrel coal		6
1 gal whiskey		37
Horse shoeing for one year	5	51

Accounts commencing at Somerville N.Y. March 12, 1848 - at which time his medical practice first began.

(Fees charged to patients by Dr. Hough)

To visit & re-visit for child	1	50
To filling tooth		25
To vaccinating hired girl		75
One bottle baraparilla syrup		25
For amputating finger	2	00
For extracting tooth		25
One pint Tincture Calabash		12 1/2
Pain & medicine (3 visits not charged)		50
Valerian powder & of ether		25
Obstetrical attendance	4	00
To visit, medicine & opening abscess		75
Abdominal supporter for wife	5	00
For emmenagogue		13
16 morphine powders & 2 ozs lead water		50
One oz laudanum		25
Medicine to destroy lice on coat		6
Hair oil		13
Visit & operation on knee		50
Opening tumor on neck		75
For medicine & advice for wife		25
One paper of tooth powder		13
Visit & extra attendance upon wife	1	25
Specie for children		13
10 gr doses sulph. quina & visit		50
To bleeding of wife		25
To visit & dressing child's arm	1	00
For dressing finger at office		25
1 oz eye water		13
Opening boil for child		50
1 day spent in visiting the District No 2	1	25

Dr. Hough listed his medical fees monthly in three columns: GOOD, DOUBTFUL, WORTHLESS.

Dr. Hough taught at Gustavus Academy in 1844. Both columns below, "Expenses" and "Receipts" while teaching, are in his own handwriting.

Synopsis of Expenses

Commencing July 1, 1844.

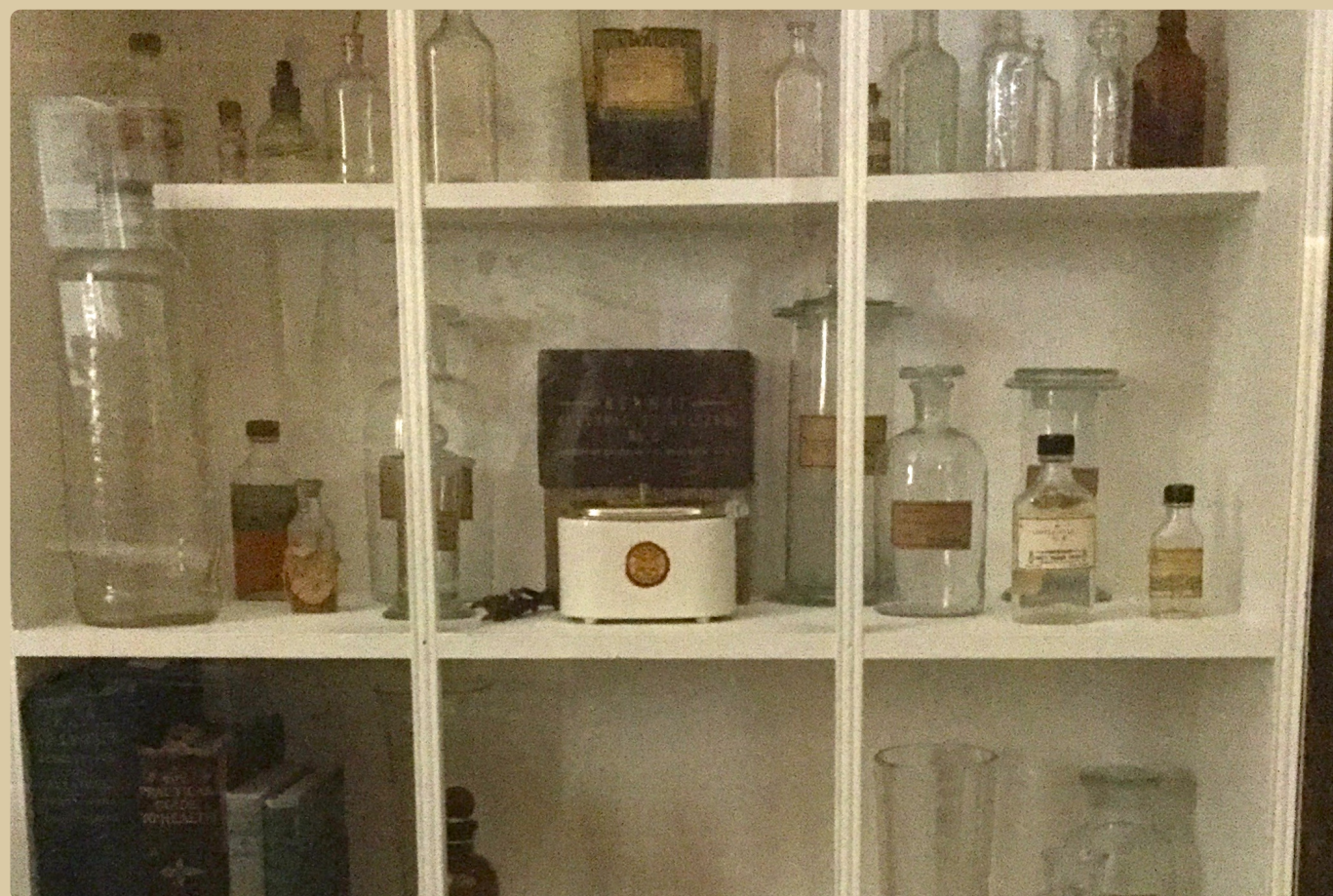
Expenses from July 1 till arrival in Atlantic	15	13
From arrival in Atlantic till arrival in Gustavus	12	23
Expenses during 1st term - at Gustavus	105	26
Expenses during 2nd term	103	67
Expenses and for Sundries during vacation	35	63
Expenses & Sundries for cobble to be	54	15
Expenses from March till September 1, 1845	147	11
Expenses for provisions for 1st year including acct due to Dr. Hough (see page 10)	104	53
Expenses for 1 year 4 m - 30 days	857	31

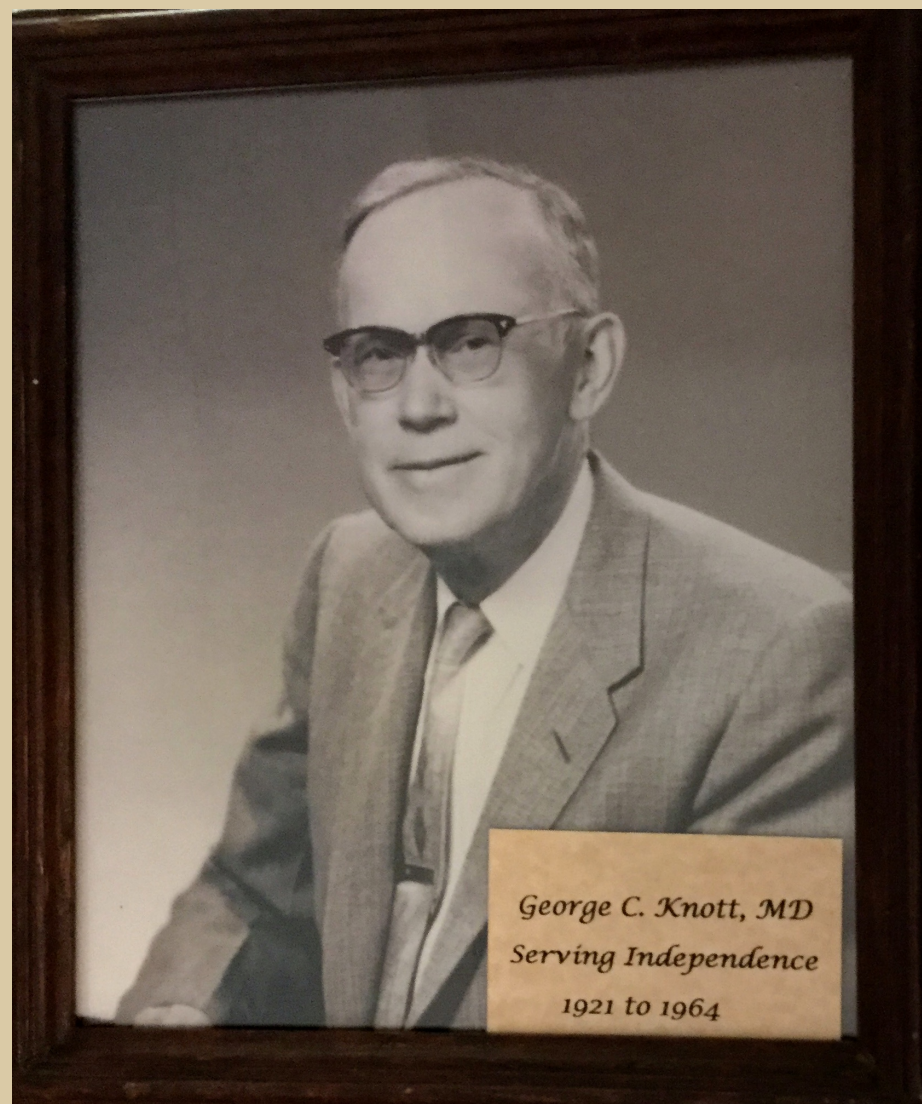
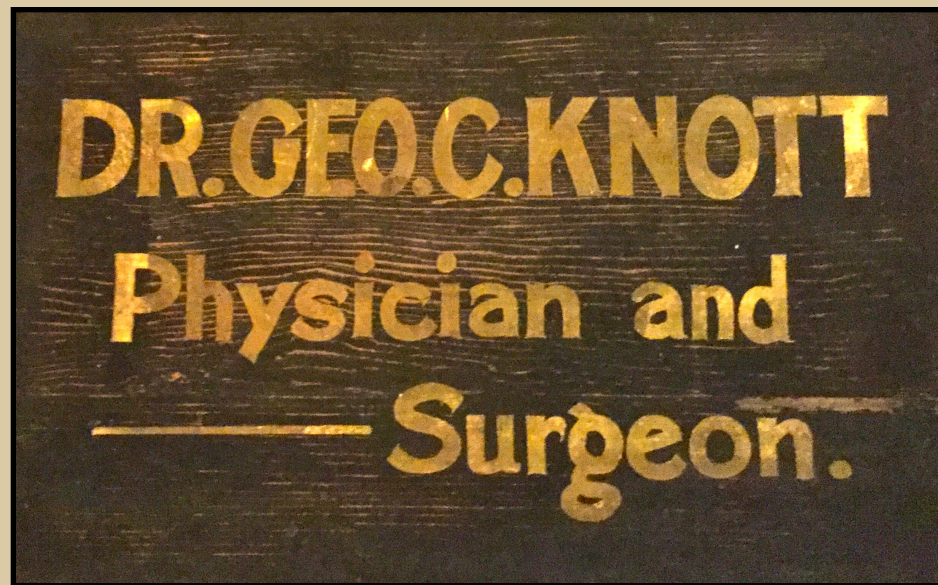
Synopsis of Receipts

For tuition to Gustavus and from other sources.

Rec'd for tuition during 1st term	177	01
Amount of tuition bill 2nd term	177	75
Received for tuition 3rd term 1st year	67	13
Rec'd July 1 of tuition for date 5.15. 2d	427	88
Edward Ritchie M.D. 9.00. of New York		
for Grant 6.00 of W. Arthur on Oct 19.00		
of H. H. Sheldon for Sep 12.00	81	50
Rec'd for tuition fall term of 1845	53	37
Rec'd for tuition in winter term 1845.6	79	95
Receipts - 1 1/2 year	844	70

Information from Dr. Hough's journal
courtesy of Kenneth W. Russell, Inc.
Manuscript Dealers, Somerville, Mass. 02144



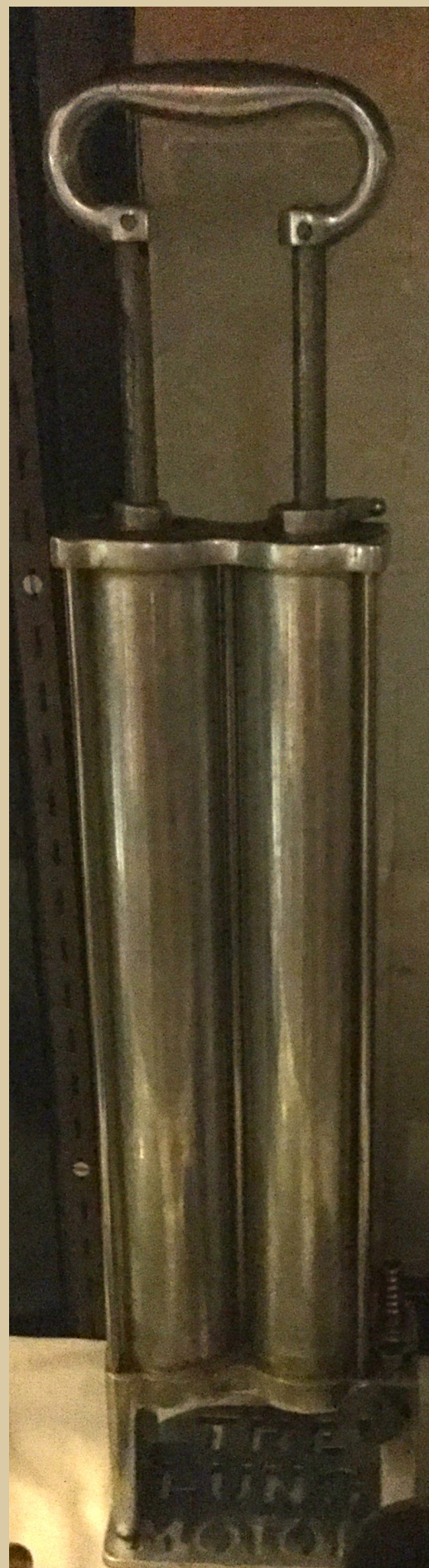


Dr. George C. Knott by Alexa Weight

SCROLL TEXT

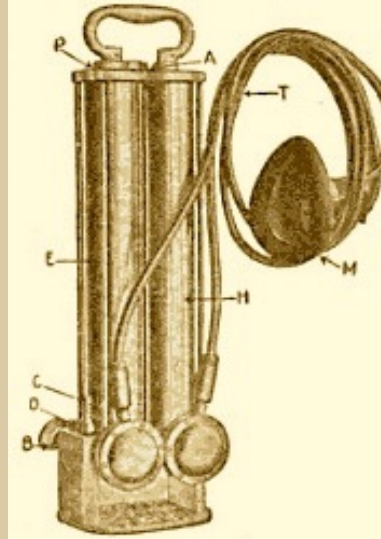
An important figure to Independence history, Dr. George C. Knott served as a doctor in Independence for almost 40 years. Born Nov. 1881 in Anna, Illinois, Knott later saved up enough money to eventually get a medical degree at the University of Iowa in 1909 before he and his wife Martha, a nurse, moved west after his medical internship. He and his wife partnered together in the medical practice as they moved to Oregon due to the medical practice examination being three months closer to the examination in Idaho. The Knotts moved to many Oregon towns such as Roseburg, Yoncalla, Ashland, and Glendale before Knott was asked to partner in practice with Dr. F.G. Hewitt late in 1921 in Independence. Knott had become acquainted with Hewitt in Yoncalla. From 1921 to 1960, Knott would be a doctor in Independence.

In Independence, besides opening the first hospital north of Log Cabin Street in a large house, he also served on the Committee for the Independence Chamber of Commerce and served as a Mason. In his biography, "Hurry Doctor! It's an Emergency," Knott speaks of many interesting accounts during his time in Independence. Most importantly was that he helped Hops workers get medical insurance after witnessing the unsanitary and dirty conditions within the hops camps. These camp conditions often caused intestinal illnesses. He also realized that despite being told that hops pickers had insurance that the insurance only covered for the owner for legal damages, not for hurt or sick workers. With the leaving of Doctors Irvine and Fawcett due to this, Knott refused to work in



One of the more unusual items on display

They Said He Was Dead



When a human life is at stake they look to the doctor and hospital attendants to do everything in their power to save that life.

Soon, if not already, your people will ask for LUNG MOTOR protection.

You will need a LUNG MOTOR. Over 4,000 communities, hospitals, industrial concerns, mines, etc., are now using it and saving lives daily.

Isn't it up to you to know more about this device which has so many lives to its credit?



WOMAN'S CLUB BUYS LUNG MOTOR

Money Is Raised by Subscription and Instrument Is Received

A lungmotor has been presented to the city of Independence by the Woman's club, the money being raised by subscription by a committee composed of Mrs. K. C. Eldridge, Mrs. S. Taylor Jones and Mrs. E. M. Young.

The machine, fully equipped, cost \$175, purchased by the Williams Drug company, and turned over to the club at wholesale cost. Due to the activity of the committee \$232.19 was raised and the balance will be retained by the club to finance the maintenance of the lungmotor.

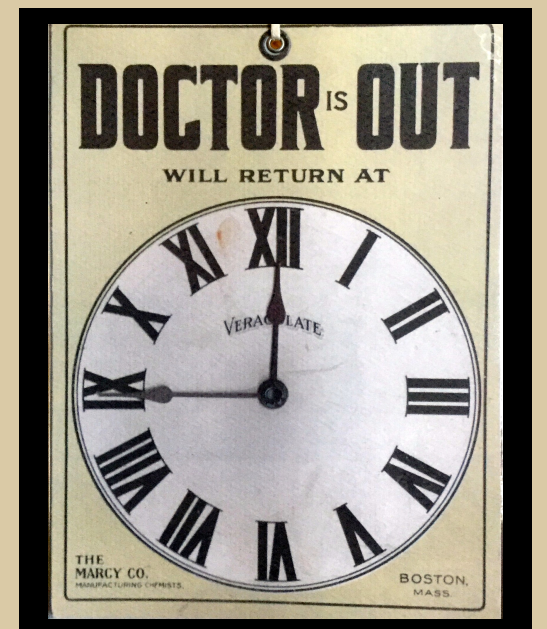
Museum interns experiment (on a willing subject) with medical implements from a previous era.

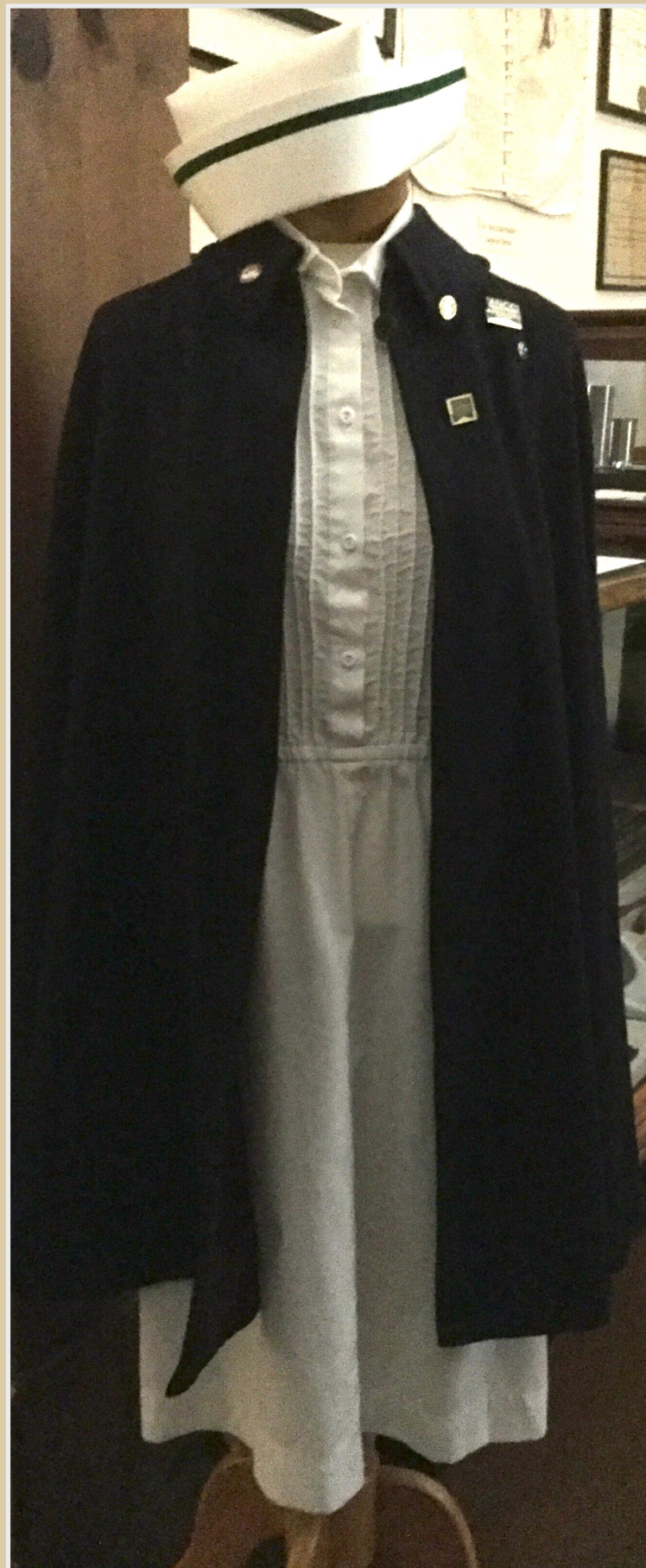
As a back-up measure the Motorized Embalming Machine was at the ready (below).



Motorized Embalming
Machine
C.M. Sorensen Co

Embalming fluid is pushed into a body through a tube from one jar while blood is being removed and deposited into another jar. (Two jars are missing from collection)





Section Four

The Heritage Museum in Independence has an extensive exhibit displaying the incredible history of hops in the Independence area. This exhibit is intended to represent some of the material culture of the hop growing industry as well as provide many interesting facts about “*the hop capitol of the world*,” as Independence was so named in the 19th century.



Hops - History





The hop plant, *Humulus lupulus*, is a climbing plant native to Europe, Asia, and North America. They were used in medicinal teas, oils, and dyes in medieval times. North American hops were grown in New York beginning in the early 1800s. Hops are the cone-like, fruiting bodies (strobiles) of the plant and are typically harvested from cultivated female plants. Early pioneers brought the roots overland to plant in Oregon soil. Hops are most commonly used as a bittering or flavoring agent in beer.



The records show that hops were first grown commercially in Polk County, Oregon in 1867 by William G. Wells of Buena Vista. The acreage planted was small but turned out to be quite lucrative. Wells encouraged other farmers to grow hops in the Independence area as well. Most of the farms growing hops in the early years were less than 20 acres. Hops were the most important crop cultivated in the rich alluvial soil around the Willamette River for nearly a century.

Transportation Pickers Arrive

The hop harvest was laboriously conducted by local families and the tribes and bands living at Grand Ronde. In the mid-1920's the demand for hops increased. The population of Independence at that time was about 1,300 residents. Recollections by local participants state that 20,000 - 50,000 pickers traveled great distances to work the fields in the Northwest. Many people, including entire families, would take the train to Independence to pick hops.



George Skinner built two boats to haul passengers and freight between Independence and Salem in the mid 1880s. The boats were christened the Independence and the Louise, locally known as the Skinner Launches. It took three hours to make the round trip between the two cities. Later, the steamers Pomona and the Oregona plied this route, carrying more than 900 passengers bound for the hop yards.

The Independence Ferry is seen in a rare photograph from the East bank of the Willamette River looking towards town, circa 1909. This was the first cable ferry of this length and was held in position by a high cable set at the top of two 100 foot poles 996 feet 7 inches apart. It only operated in the summer as the river's current was too strong the rest of the year. The Independence Marion Bridge was opened in 1950, rendering the ferry unnecessary.



The Hop Bowl - These hop pickers are waiting for the ferry at the East end of C. Street near the river bank. This area, which is now the Riverview Park Amphitheater, was known as the "Hop Bowl." It was originally part of Damon's hop farm and the site of the first Hop Fiesta.

Trains from Portland were a viable means of transportation to the hop fields. About 110 pickers rode the Oregon Electric and several hundred more traveled on the Southern Pacific's East and West Side lines. Other trains left Portland each morning. The largest single crowd sent out was bound for the Wigrich Hop Ranch near Independence. They traveled on the Southern Pacific line directly to the Wigrich spur with 14 cars of passengers.

Others would travel miles by wagon or car to work in the hop fields (**RIGHT**)



Scoop, hops, 1930s–1940s Heritage Museum, Independence

The cultivation of hops was the most important agricultural enterprise in Independence for much of the 20th century. In the 1920s and 1930s, approximately 4,600 acres of hops were planted in the rich alluvial soil bordering the Willamette River. Independence became known as the “Hops Capital of the World,” exporting much of its hops crop to Europe in the 1930s. This scoop was used to shovel the dry hops from the floor of the drying kiln down a chute for baling. A bale of dried hops weighed about 200 pounds.

see also
b

Mixed Cultures



Native American - In 1855, the native inhabitants were sent to the Grand Ronde Reservation. They were intermingled with 26 different tribes and bands living in or near the Willamette Valley. The region where they were forced to live was inadequate to support farming or even the great number of people living there. Many would come to the hop fields for work. At the beginning of the hop boom, growers were concerned as to where their labor force would come from. Indians from the Siletz and Grand Ronde Reservations provided much of the needed labor force.






Chinese - An early record of hop grower Miles M. Porterfield describes how he contracted for Chinese workers. Jim Sam Gong was to furnish a yard boss, a cook and pickers, to begin around August 25 through September 10, 1889. The contract further stated they will, "Pick hops on his 11 acres free from leaves, stems and bines until all are picked at a rate of fifty cents a box." Chinese labor also cleared the land of brush in order to create fields for new hop yards.

Dutch - A large number of Dutch settlers lived in Perrydale, which is a small community in Polk County. An account by Christina Strikwerda Van Staaveren recalls her experience in the hop yards near Independence. She and some friends worked for the Horst Brothers Farm in Independence. After three weeks she had earned \$15, after expenses. She learned that many families went every year to the hop yards before school started.




Hispanic workers - Beginning in 1542, Hispanic maritime expeditions explored, mapped and laid claim to much of the Pacific Northwest. Under the terms of the Transcontinental Treaty of 1819, the United States purchased title from Spain / Mexico to the Northwest region. Hispanics traveled continuously to Oregon from Mexico - (the northern border of Mexico was just a few miles south of present day Ashland). Between 1942 and 1947, the US Government contracted with Mexico to bring 15,000 Mexican men to Oregon in the Bracero Program. Due to the war, the farms were left severely undermanned. These contracted laborers were crucial to the success of wartime agriculture, particularly the hop fields. The pay was based on how many pounds were picked each day, and how clean the picking was.





TAP to access a PDF document
from OSU's Digital Collection



Braceros in Oregon Photograph Collection

Farm Life



SCROLLING TEXT

Farm Life Memories of life on the hop farm point to the diverse populations of pickers. Workers were often segregated into groups at different camp areas of the larger farms. Single men, single women, families, Native Americans, African-Americans, Armenians, and Japanese were sent to different sections of the farm to camp. Some were self-segregated such as the Dutch families that came as a group and camped together.

The Dunckel Apartment building (right) was originally built in 1880 as a school. Sometime prior to 1902, the building was moved to 489 2nd Street and was later converted and enlarged into the Dunckel Apartments around 1920.

Many Hop workers stayed at these apartments as they



Boomtown



Activities on the mile-long Talmadge race track reached a fever pitch into the early 1900s. Betting was often involved and between horse races they would hold foot races, or bicycle races.

Boomtown - Due to the number of hop laborers, the population in Independence exploded, seemingly overnight. Merchants catered to the hop pickers offering clothing, a millinery (hats for men and women), a second hand store, restaurants, grocery stores, horse racing and a variety of entertainment. There were numerous taverns, a Chevrolet dealership, the Isis Theater, an opera house, a JC Penney's, and Craven's Fountain, to name just a few of the activities and businesses available. The boom of the hop industry also provided revenue for city improvements.



Independence Main Streets being paved in 1912.



Crowded downtown sidewalks.



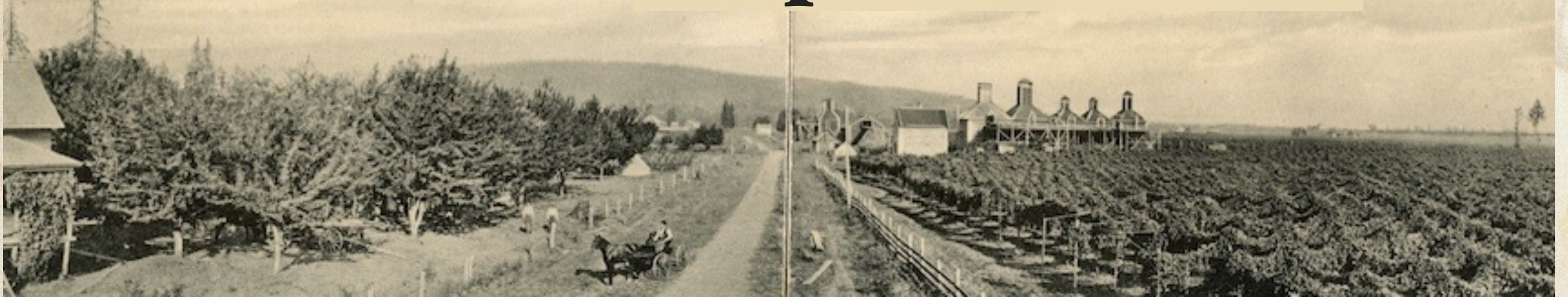
The Palace Hotel at the corner of Main and B streets was destroyed by a fire in 1912. Albert Sperling, a prominent businessman who operated the local meat market and slaughter house, built a new hotel in the same location naming it the “Lerona” after his two daughters Leona and Rowena. The building had a bank, dining room, lobby, baker on staff and sample room. In 1925 Moss Walker managed the property and renamed the building the Beaver Hotel.

Above Left: Independence Hop Growers Association banquet 1953.

Left: Friends, neighbors and townspeople are seen here gathering outside Cravens Fountain and Stationery store.



Hop Production



SCROLL TEXT

Historically, the process of growing hops entailed locating the spikes leftover from the previous year, tilling and replanting viable rhizomes (roots), replacing tie down wires (the wire that runs along the top of the poles) and attaching strings from the tie down wires to the ground and staking the string to the ground using spikes. These were set at angles so the vines would climb the strings. This was usually done in early spring after the hard rains had passed.

Angling the strings provided air circulation to minimize mildew and maximize production. Early in the growing season workers would strip the lower leaves and train the vines on the strings. Occasionally the growers would spray with pesticides and in the early 1930s, fertilizers. Tilling between rows was done on a regular basis.

At picking time men in trucks would drive down the rows and





Angling the strings provided air circulation to minimize mildew and maximize production.



Hop Fiestas



SOUVENIR PROGRAM

September 29, 2001



The site for the first Hop Fiesta, held in 1934, was called the “Hop Bowl.” The site included a vacant lot plus seven acres of Damon’s hopyard and grew through the years. The original organizers were Tom Smith (grocery store owner) and John Black (newspaper man) who quickly raised interest from the Chamber of Commerce and other local business owners joined in the planning.

Independence was billed as “The World’s Hop Center” or “Hop Capital of the World.” The Hop Fiesta was designed to celebrate the end of the hop harvest and to develop a local civic center for citizens and visitors. They held a contest to coronate the first Hop Queen, Marjory Plant (above)

The Hop Fiestas were quite elaborate with parades, rodeos, sports, vaudeville, and performances by local Native Americans and local youth. People came from all over the Northwest to take part in the Hop Fiesta.

Flyers and posters were distributed with schedules of daily events. The celebrations died out as hop prices declined in the early 1950s



Welcome Fiesta Friends and Hop Pickers to

CRAVEN'S

Home of Craven's Delicious

FRESH FROZEN ICE CREAM

Candy - Tobacco - Stationery - Films - Magazines

COOL OFF AT OUR FOUNTAIN

216 Main Street, Independence, Oregon

LAYTON Standard STATION

FREE PARKING

PHONE 8M

Second and Monmouth, Independence

GROCERIES — FRUITS — VEGETABLES

QUALITY FOOD MARKET

C. CHARBONEAU, Prop.

Main at C Street

INDEPENDENCE, OREGON

First Class Work

Honorable Treatment

Independence Launderers and

Odorless Dry Cleaners

REPAIRING AND REMODELING

Independence, Oregon

WRIGHT TRUCK LINES

(Ship the Wright Way)

Daily Service between Portland and Independence

Monmouth and Dallas

Call Ralph Seranton

Office: Independence, Ore.

Phone 5

Independence Lumber Yard

E. D. ALGER

OLD GROWTH GRADE MARKED LUMBER

Building Material - Sash - Doors - Glass

Paint - Cement - Plaster - Lime

INDEPENDENCE, OREGON

Fiesta Activities

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27—The Browning Carnival will open Wednesday evening in the Hop Bowl. Admission Free.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28 —

8:00 P. M. Opening Ceremony in Hop Bowl:

Coronation of Queen by Hon. Charles A. Sprague, Governor of Oregon. Program in charge of Mrs. F. W. Berry, Mrs. Theron Hoover and Mrs. Clarence Charboneau.

9:15 P. M. Gala Dance honoring the Queen and her Court at Kenti Hall at 9:15 — popular prices.

11:00 P. M. The Aristocrats of the Air, trapeze act in Hop Bowl, performed by man-woman team at 122 feet without nets.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29 —

6:30 P. M. Big Parade.

8:00 P. M. Richard Billings Show.

1. South American Way (Girl Ensemble)
2. Country Style (Hick Tap Dance)
3. Acrobatic Control Routine
4. Tarantella (Group Folk Dance)
5. Young Belle from the South (Soft Shoe)
6. Leanin' on the Old Top Rail (Song and Dance Ensemble)
7. Rhythm Dance
8. Waltz Clog (3-yr. old Baby Wonder)
9. Buck Dance (Baby Donna)
10. Buffalo (Sister Team)
11. Majorette on Parade (Baton Specialist)
12. School Days (Ensemble)
13. Military (Group Dance)
14. High Hats on Wheels and Balance Study

11:00 P. M. Aristocrats of the air

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30 — 8:00 P. M.

8:00 P. M. Richard Billings Show

1. Hula Tap Dance (Group Ensemble of Adult Girls)
2. Melody Girls (Trio of Harmony and Melody)
3. Ballroom Exhibition (Team)
4. Excerpts from Bill Robinson Dancing Routines
5. She's Makin' Eyes at Me (Musc. Comedy)
6. Shim Sham Shimmy
7. Foundation Buck Dance (Babies)
8. Acrobatic Novelty, 9. Syncopation Tap
10. Soft Shoe Routine
11. Down in Nagasaki (Girl Line-up)
12. Dancing with the Baton
13. Mountain Jennies

11:00 P. M. Aristocrats of the air

10:00 P. M. Spetacular Fireworks Display by Geo. Westerman, Shell Oil Company.

Hop & Heritage A Revival



The 'ghost walk' is a guided tour with stories of the history & urban legends of downtown buildings.

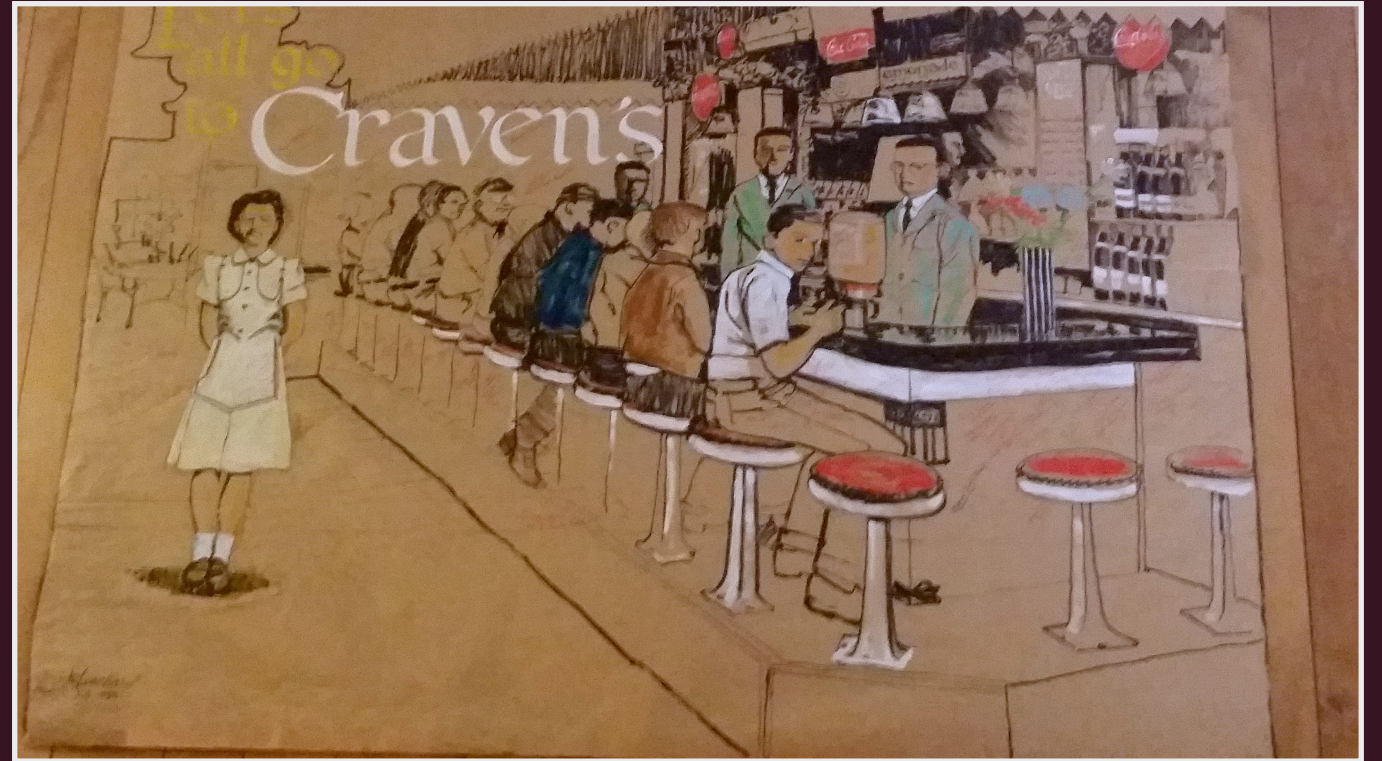
In 2001, a group of interested citizens resurrected the old Hop Fiesta, renaming it the Independence Hop & Heritage festival. The new festival focused on local history and heritage. It also created a venue for local youth organizations to raise funds by selling goods and food products to support youth programs. (first photo in gallery). Each year the festival continues to evolve keeping with the traditions of Independence history. The wide variety of activities draws thousands of visitors during the last full weekend of September.



Section Five
The Main Area



The Main section of the Museum contains artifacts, memorabilia, tools & accouterments from the past century and a half. A conestoga wagon, a surrey carriage and elements of the 'church' are part of the display. The principle focus of this area are remnants of the 1959 Cavalcade crossing of the Oregon Trail. There are even a few friendly animals that call this section of the museum home.





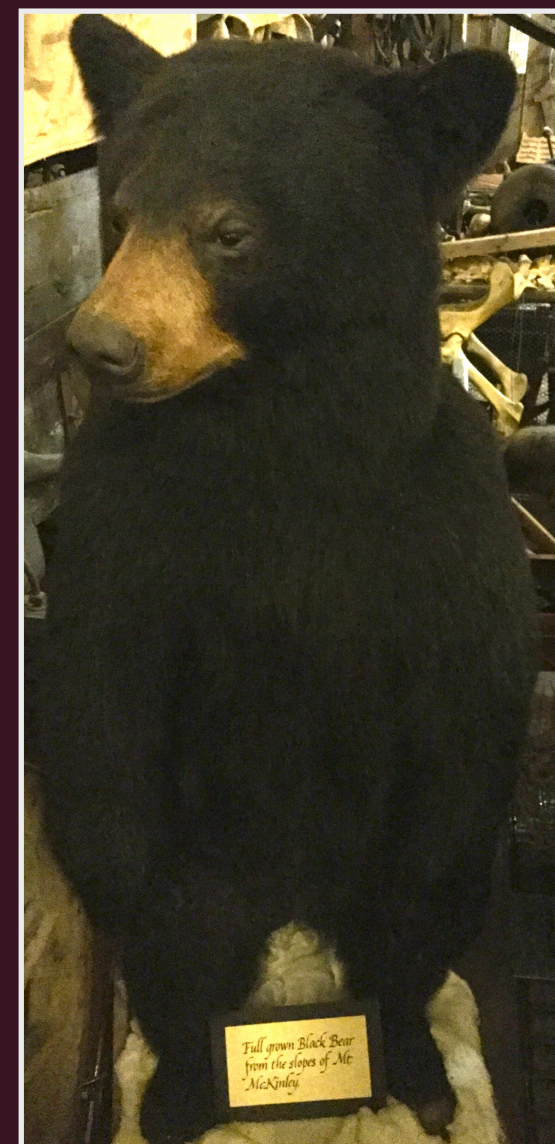
SCROLL TEXT

Q: What are your favorite artifacts in the museum?

A: I like the stuffed animals.

Q: And who are they?

A: We've got the Bubba the black bear from Alaska. and we have Bill the goose, the fourth graders named him Bill. And, we have Jake and Timmy who came from the Museum of Oregon territories in Oregon City and we have Betsy the cow which was a class project back in nineteen sixty and sixty-nine. That Mr. Eberly was the teacher at that time and they entered Betsy in the state or not the state



SCROLL TEXT

Craven Family Wedding Dress Stephanie Bednarz

At the Independence Heritage Museum, we have a gorgeous old wedding dress on display. This dress belonged to Anna Craven, the wife of prominent businessperson Willard Craven. The dress was generously donated to the museum by Dean Craven.

Willard Craven lived in Independence, Oregon in the early 1900s. His father was born in Missouri and his mother in Canada. Willard was born in Oregon around 1881 and was married his wife, Anna Craven in 1903. (US-census, 1920) They had one child named Elbert. Willard was a business man in Independence and was mayor from 1908 to 1909. (independence.or.us) He owned a house and a building downtown Independence where he ran the Craven's Soda Shop.

His wife's wedding dress was made and worn in 1903. Following true to the trend of the early 1900s, Mrs. Craven's dress has an s-curve corset and high waist bodice. This would push up the bust line, which would allow for the ruffles on the chest to stick out more while narrowing the waist. (bridalguide.com)

Another popular attribute that Mrs. Craven's wedding



SCROLL TEXT

Burroughs Printing Adding Machines Stephanie Bednarz

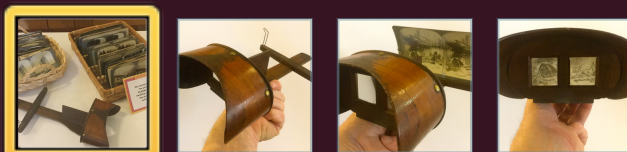
Adding, subtracting, dividing and multiplying numerous numbers without a calculator either calls for a lot of paper, time and concentration or a calculator. Well before the early 17th century, there were not many options for calculating large numbers. Around 1623, the first calculating machine was invented, although it wasn't until the Arithmometer came out in 1820 that they became popular. The Arithmometer was designed by a Frenchman named Charles Xavier Thomas de Colmar who spent over 30 years improving the calculating machine. The Arithmometer was a good first step towards an adding machine, but were not very practical for everyday office work. (Early Office Museum, 2012)

William Seward Burroughs developed a printing adding machine called *Burroughs Registering Accountant* that was released in 1890. (Early Office Museum, 2012) By 1904, the business was called Burroughs Adding Machine Company, which continuously developed new ways to improve the accounting machine. They strongly protected their patent and even bought off competitors.



We encourage you to look at the pictures, however PLEASE exercise care in handling both the viewer and the pictures, as they are quite old. *Thank you!*

One of the most popular items in the collections that patrons are encouraged to use is the Stereograph. Stereograph cards are viewed on a stereoscope that displays slightly offset views for the left and right eye (of the same scene). They create a very early version of a three dimensional image. These devices were extremely popular during the late 1800s and early 1900s. Consider them as collectables – in the same way people in ensuing generations collected record albums, Cassette & VHS video tapes, video games, and CD's. Friends would gather around the stereoscope for a night's viewing of far off places and events.



Section Six The Parlor



Peggy tries out the piano donated to the Museum. It was made in 1876, and it came around the Horn of South America. It was shipped here and donated by Everett Griffith... “Oh that’s not so bad... maybe it is liking me.” “That sounds really nice though.” “This does have a very resonating sound.”



Peggy Smith in the Parlor





45



“Little girls are not allowed to play with the dolls into the Parlor”



We got so many different sources of information... we would get snippets of information from people who could ‘pick up’ on her. I don’t remember the first encounter with her... One woman mentioned a little girl that was hanging out here... We found out her name is Isabelle or Isabella. There were some other people who were more sensitive to spirits around the building... one of the things they said she liked to play with was this doll. “She seems to be a pretty good girl, she likes to play hide and seek, We thought she was six but one intern said “every time I said she was six she would stomp her foot and say she’s eight.”

Section Seven

WAR COMES TO INDEPENDENCE



Independence is a patriotic community. Evidence of that fact can be discovered among the rich treasure of memorabilia, artifacts, letters and media dating back to the Civil War era. Over the years (centuries) citizens have donated their most notable physical evidence of their historical experiences. In the pages ahead you will see uniforms, weapons, recruitment posters and more.

A place of honor for veterans

Museum addition will be for all Polk County men and women who've served

By CRAIG COLEMAN
The Itemizer-Observer

INDEPENDENCE — If you or someone you know has ever donned a military uniform, been stationed overseas or fought in a war, John Pfaff and Ed Pomeroy want to know about it.

What's more, they want everybody else to know, too.

Pfaff and Pomeroy, both World War II veterans, and other members of American Legion Post 33, are giving funds for the creation of a military exhibit honoring Polk County soldiers from any era.

An 11-by-14-foot room is currently being added to an existing war exhibit inside the Heritage Museum.

When the space is finished, the Legionnaires want to fill it with artifacts, photographs and biographies of as many former local soldiers as possible.

"It doesn't matter if it's from World War II or if it's the war in Iraq," Pfaff said. "It's going to be for anyone that's ever been in the armed forces."

The Legion earlier this year sold its building at 155 C St. and has been using proceeds to fund a variety of projects for the community.



Mike Lodge, a Navy veteran, works on the addition to the Heritage Museum.

Legionnaires dreamed up the idea for creating an all-encompassing military exhibit during the summer.

"There are a lot of vets running around in Polk County," Pomeroy said. "And nobody knows anything about them."

The Legion has donated about \$1,300 in materials and labor to construct — then manage — the exhibit, as well as old flags and other memorabilia to kick off the effort. Pomeroy said he wants community members with military experience forward and give.

Julie Baxter, Heritage assistant curator, said the museum is accepting photographs of soldiers, along with information about their service and a mini-biography — all of which are to be posted on a wall of the exhibit.

Those interested in donating

are asked to not write on the backs of the photographs.

Museum officials will also take artifacts, ranging from uniforms and ribbons to old ammunition. Ownership rights of such gifts must be signed over to the museum.

Much of the armed forces displays at the Heritage and Polk County Historical museums focus on World War II. Mike Lodge, an aviation machinist in the Navy during the 1960s, said he was interested in seeing more from other eras and conflicts, such as Vietnam.

"You don't really see that much about Vietnam because of the way that generation was treated," Lodge said. "They tend to be more reserved about their service ... they could use more attention."

Pomeroy says he hopes the response from area veterans about the project is strong.

"I hope the exhibit is full, so full that we'll have to change the display every once in a while," he said.

For more information or to donate photographs, biographies or military artifacts: Peggy Schorsch or Julie Baxter at 503-838-4989, or bring items to the Heritage Museum, 112 S. 3rd St. in Independence.



With the outbreak of World War II the community pitched in. Able bodied men and women joined the military forces, On the home front everyone contributed. People's lives were greatly impacted but the 'spirit' of Independence & found people unifying behind the war effort. In the 'War Section' you will find a large 'Honor Roll' that pays tribute to: *"these gallant men and women of our community who have offered their services that the great principles of liberty and justice may forever endure. (PAGE 53)*



How Independence coped with WW II

When the United States first began hearing rumors of the ever mounting threat of war in the late 1930s, many were surprised since the Great War (World War I) had only ended twenty-one years earlier in November 1918. For some it was much too soon to think about another war. When World War II began in 1939, the United States was in a neutral position while increasing their military might and aiding other countries, most notably Great Britain. Things dramatically took a turn for the worst on December 7th, 1941 at 7:55 am, when Japan bombed Pearl Harbor and President Roosevelt declared war on Japan. In turn, Adolf Hitler declared war on the U.S.A. United States citizens, especially those residing along the Pacific Coast, in places like Hawaii and Oregon, worried the most about off shore threats.

Oregon was effectively in a war zone and all communities were affected in one way or another. The Independence Enterprise had a column addressed to "Mrs. America" that offered tips on how to live in the new reality. The tips included how and when to use ration stamps, how to write servicemen, how to can food, and even why clothing was lighter in color (less dye was used and only dyes of non-military colors were available). Ads in the newspaper aimed to garner support for the war effort in addition to plying their wares. Independence citizens were asked to register to assist in defense work.

Independence had an air raid warden and a lookout station on 10th Street. The library had a warning station manned 24 hours a day by workers in two-hour shifts. The mayor exhorted, "We must have volunteer help [to man the 10th Street station] and if we do not get it we will have to use other measures to get it."

Students at Independence High School even assisted with the war effort by selling war bonds. Each class competed and the winner had their leading lady crowned queen. For example in 1944, the Sophomore class won by selling \$30,000 worth of war bonds. Second was the Freshmen class who sold \$19,000. All four classes combined sold a total of \$60,425. The community celebrated their achievement with a ceremony and a dance.

Another change for Independence residents was the vital need for workers to harvest the crops. Not only was more food needed for the war effort but many able-bodied personnel were off fighting and unavailable to help with the harvests. Notices were put out asking people to work after their regular "day jobs." Even housewives and children were expected to help. In the words of one announcement in the June 11, 1943, Independence Enterprise, these people "should feel that they not only can augment their own earnings but that they are making a distinct and definite contribution toward winning the war by helping make food more available."

As World War II drew to a close Oregonians looked forward to the end of hostilities with great anticipation. They had endured over 15 years of the Depression and war and wanted nothing more than to live the "American Dream" so long postponed. While they faced significant challenges, most Oregonians found their much desired peace and prosperity in the next 15 years. Many people developed more inner strength and resilience than they expected they could and felt they could finally make plans for their future, relax, and smile.

- By Amy Albrich & Andrea Pittman



Nylon was severely rationed during WW II and was permitted only in the manufacturing of parachutes, tire cords, ropes, aircraft fuel tanks, shoe laces, mosquito netting and hammocks, aiding in the U.S.'s national defense. Here a woman applies a fake nylon seam using a special tool for that purpose.

WHY CANNED FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND SOUPS ARE RATIONED

Every week we are sending shiploads of canned goods to feed our fighting men and our fighting allies in Africa, Britain, and the Pacific islands. We must see that they get all the food they need.

We at home will share all that is left. Point Rationing will be used to guarantee you and everyone a fair share of America's supply of canned and processed fruits and vegetables, soups and juices.

HOW they are rationed

1. Every eligible man, woman, child, and baby in the United States is being given War Ration Book Two. (This book will not be used for sugar or coffee.)



RATION BOOKS FOR ALL

2. The BLUE stamps are for any kind of Canned or Bottled Fruits and Vegetables Canned or Bottled Juices and Soups Frozen Fruits and Vegetables Dried Fruits

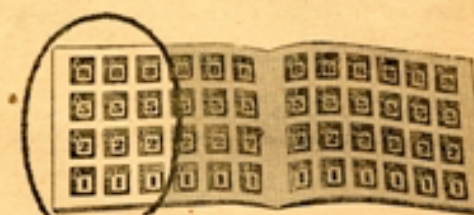
(The red stamps will be used later for meat.)

3. The stamps in this book are POINT stamps. The NUMBER on each stamp shows you how many POINTS that stamp is worth.



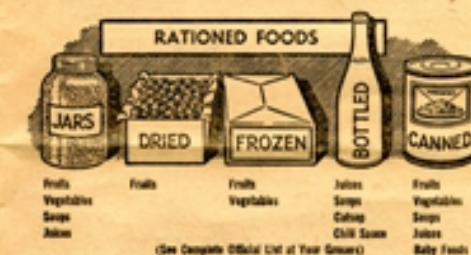
NUMBER SHOWS POINTS

4. The LETTERS show you WHEN to use the stamps. The year will be divided into rationing periods. You can use all BLUE stamps marked A, B, and C in the first rationing period. A, B, and C stamps cannot be used after the first rationing period ends.



ONLY BLUE A, B, and C STAMPS CAN BE USED IN 1st PERIOD

5. You must use the BLUE stamps when you buy ANY KIND of the rationed processed foods. See the official list, showing every kind of rationed processed food, at your grocer. Different kinds of these foods will take different numbers of points. For example, a can of beans may take a different number of points from a can of peas.



(See Complete Official List at Your Grocer)

6. Of course, the more of anything you buy the more points it will take. For example, a large can of peas takes more points than a small can.

7. The Government will set the points for each kind and size and send out an Official Table of Point Values which your grocer must put up where you can see it. The Government will keep careful watch of the supply of these processed foods and make changes in point values from time to time, probably not oftener than once a month. The Government will announce these changes when it makes them and they will be put up in the stores.



WATCH THE OFFICIAL TABLE OF POINT VALUES

8. The number of points for each kind of processed food will be THE SAME in ALL STORES and in all parts of the country.

Turn this sheet over and see how to use your Book.

To read more TAP this link to the Smithsonian article: [Stocking Series, Part 1: Wartime Rationing & Nylon Riots](#)

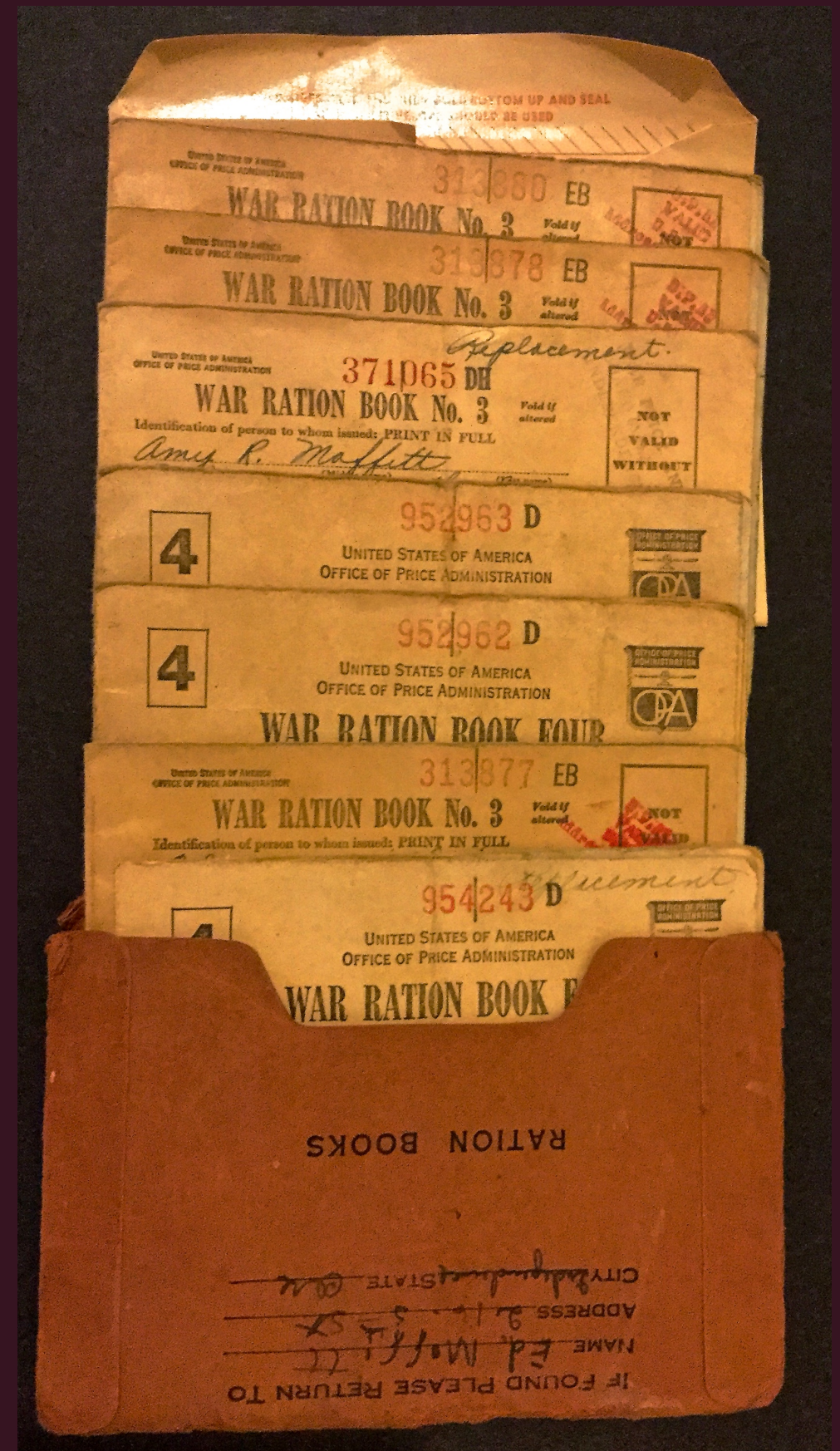
Ration Coupons & Tokens

When nationwide food rationing was instituted in the spring of 1942 every household became a part of the WWII home front effort. Each member of the family was issued ration books, and it was a challenge of the homemaker to pool the stamps and plan the family's meals within the set limits. Sugar, butter, coffee, and beefsteak were especially scarce and valued items. Home canning and the "victory garden" were added to the homemaker's concerns. Ration stamps became a type of currency, and lost or stolen ration books a major headache.

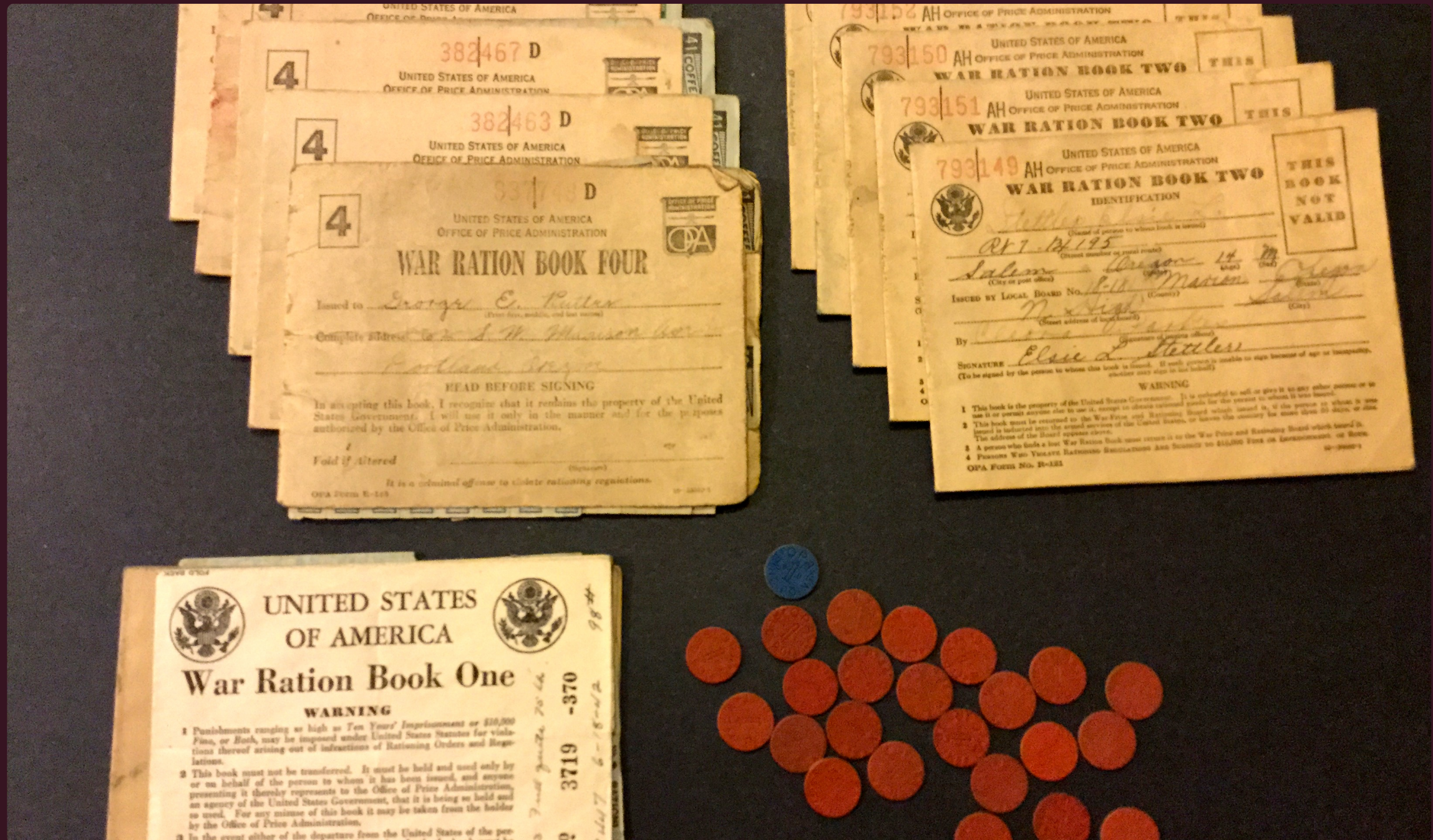
The Office of Price Administration (OPA) was in charge of rationing consumer goods such as sugar, coffee, shoes, household appliances, and other goods during WWII. The OPA accepted ration books applications and issued ration books, from which consumers tore out stamps in order to purchase food and other supplies at grocery stores.

Four different series of war ration books were issued. In 1942, five months after (December 8th, 1941) the United States entered the Second World War, "Book One" series were issued. In January 1943, "Book Two" series were issued. "Book Three" series were issued in October of 1943. And "Book Four" series were issued towards the end of 1943.

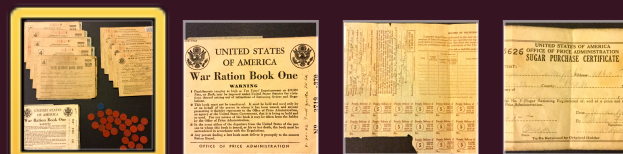
Most ration restrictions didn't end until August 1945, with sugar rationing lasting in some parts of the country until 1947. Most important to all, along with the release of "Book Four", something new was added, tokens, as change for ration coupon purchases. No more haggling over "point price" of different items or be left holding odd stamps which, collectively, would purchase nothing wanted or needed. Blue and red tokens were valued at 1 point each and would be accepted as payment for an article or returned in change should the circumstances warrant. The new tokens were delivered direct to each grocer. In order to secure some one first had to make a purchase, surrender a valid stamp and take his change in tokens. The real beauty of the tokens unlike the coupons, they never expired. If one of your ration coupons was nearly outdated, you could make a small purchase; receive tokens in change, and save them to use another month.

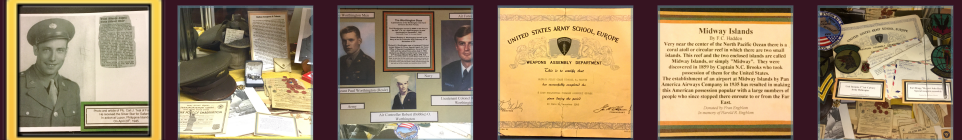
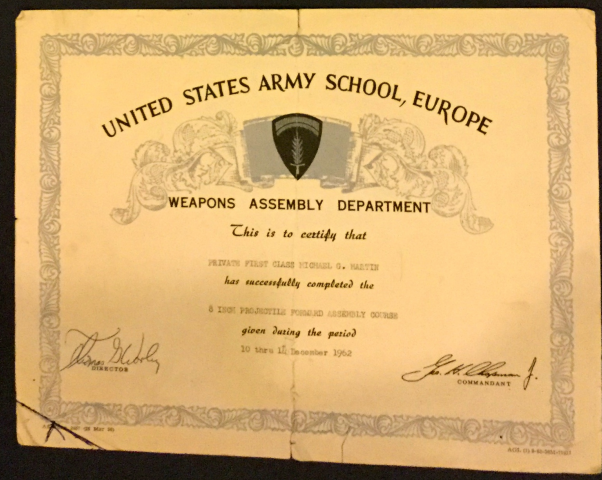


During the 1940s the war effort required tremendous supplies of food, fuel, & materiel. People on the 'home front' were required to cut back, donate and budget their use of what otherwise were the essential elements of everyday life.



Collection of war ration books and tokens. Notice that the 'coins' were not made of precious metal.





INDEPENDENCE HISTORY

In the pages ahead you will learn gain a deeper understanding of highlights & specific stories that stand out in the history of Independence. Stories have been written by IHM staff, student researchers and interns and the 'history ninjas'. Photographs, interactive elements and links to external resources will enrich your experience. Topics include: Early History and the Oregon Trail, Willamette River Flooding, Flappers in the 1920s, & Oregon Trail Cavalcade (the 1959 reenactment of the crossing of the trail).



Section One Early History

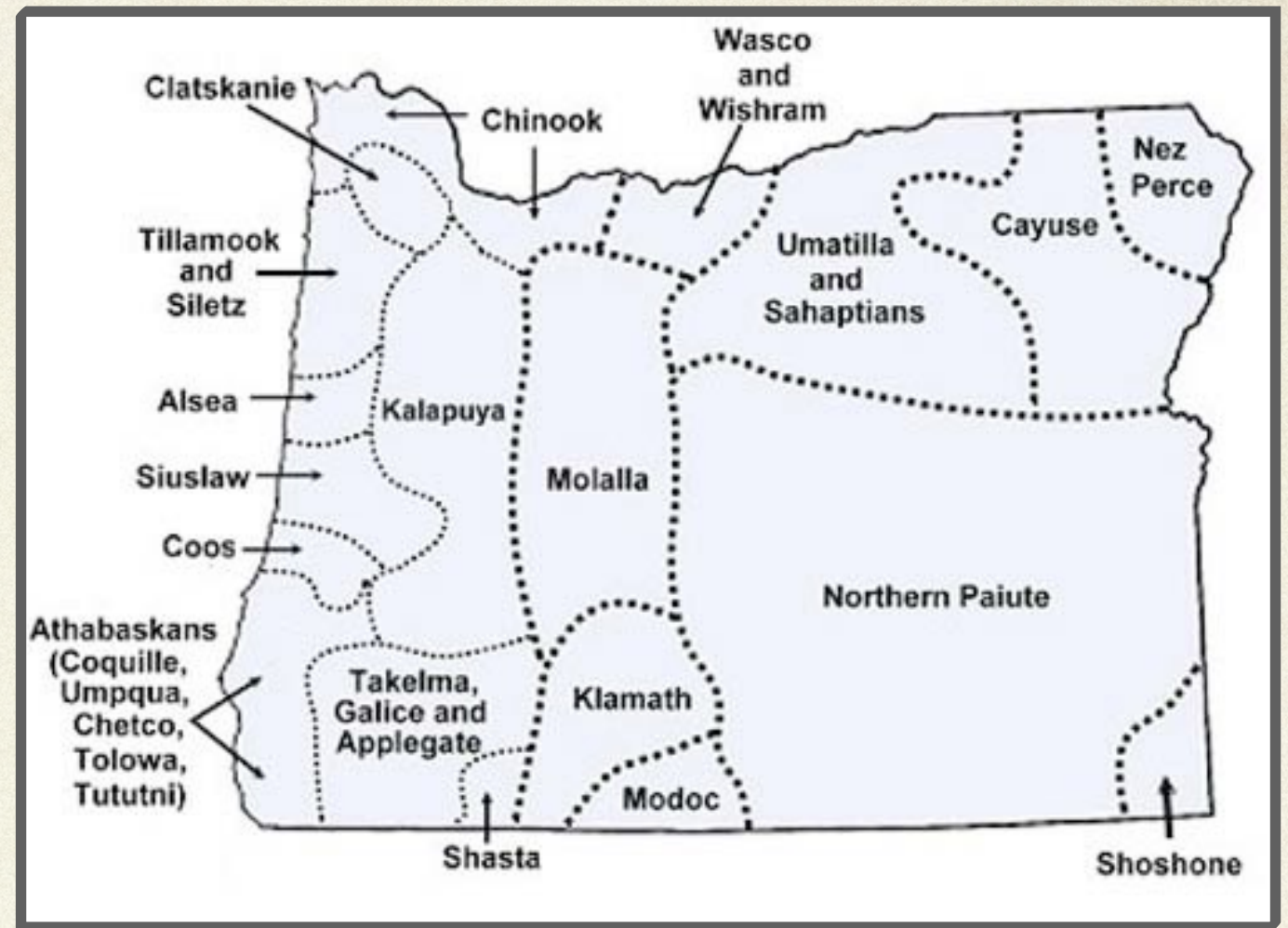
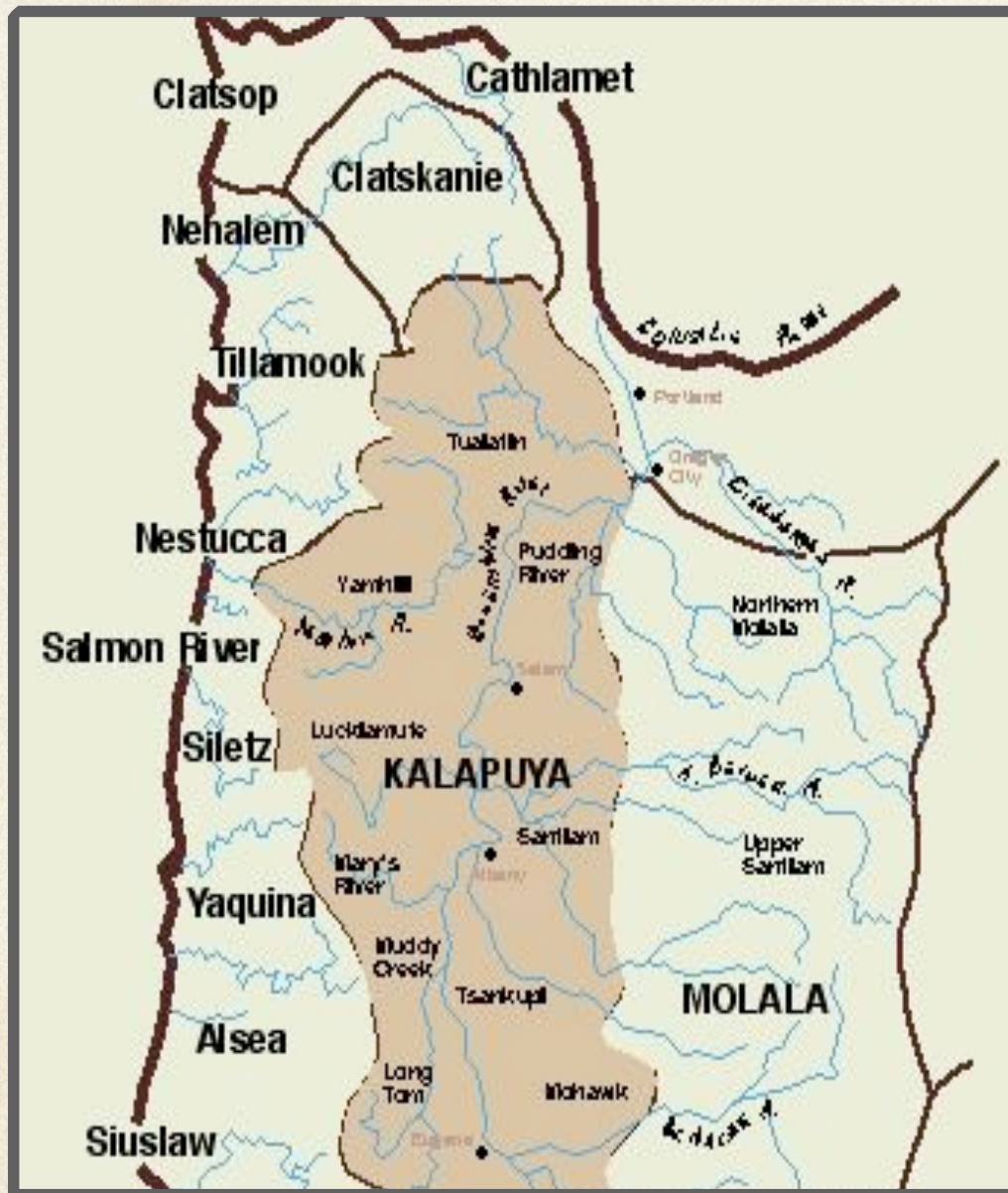


TAP to examine a large map of the Oregon Trail

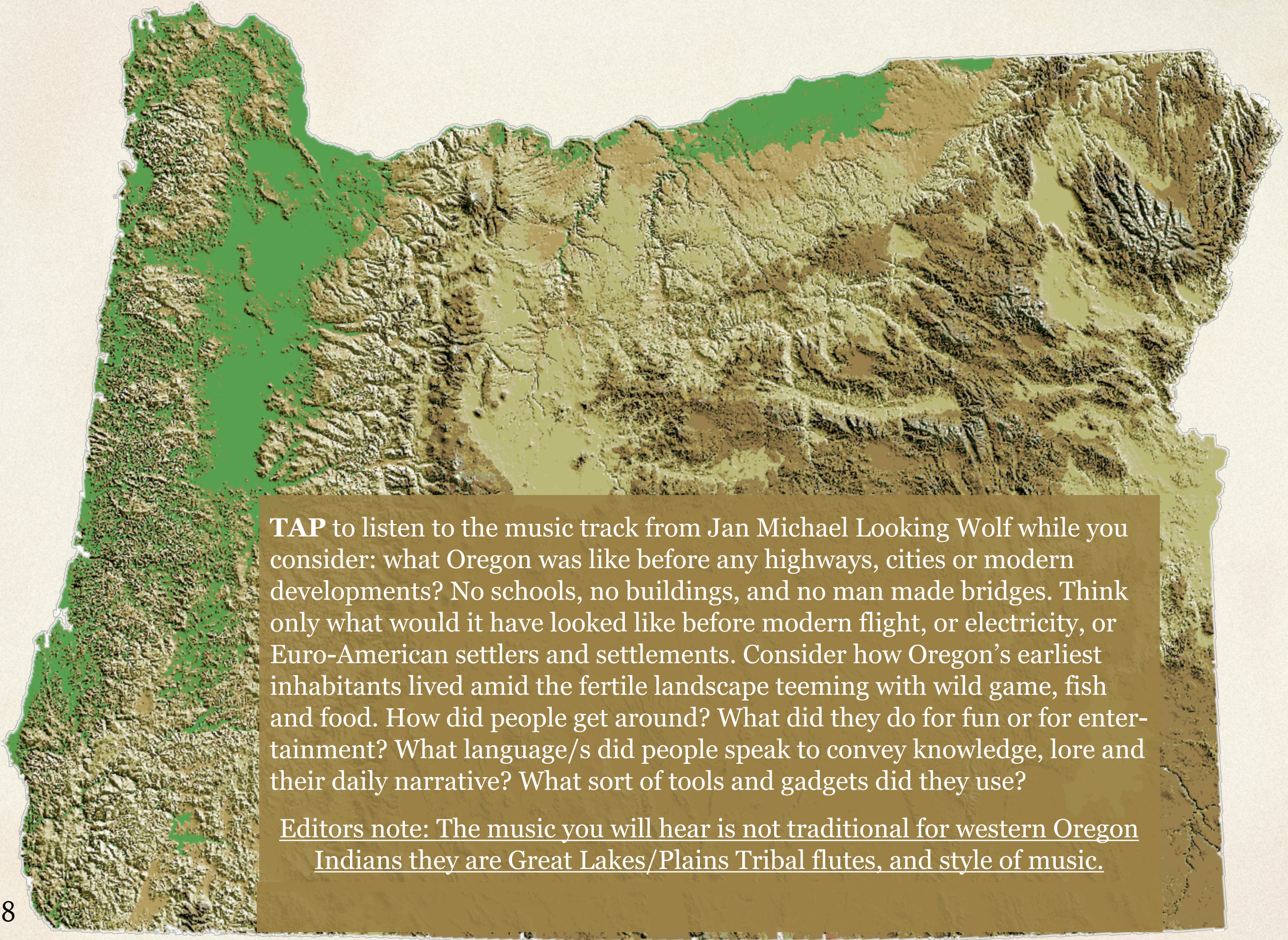


The next three pages borrow content from the *Fort Hoskins Digital Tour publication*. It will provide an expanded investigation of Willamette Valley's earliest inhabitants, westward expansion, and the narrative of Fort Hoskins; a Civil War era western fort 30 miles west of Independence, OR. A link to that digital publication will be provided on the credits page at the end of this book.

We begin our narrative of the area before “recorded history” It is not uncommon to think of history as having begun with the settlers to the West. The concepts of ‘recorded history’ or ‘written history’ define the historical narrative as recorded with printed words and documented communication. This neglects the story of the early inhabitants whose oral tradition passed on learning, lore and wisdom through (mainly) spoken word. The map below shows the distribution of the various bands of Kalapuya people who occupied western Oregon for many thousands of years. (prior to treaties & reservations)

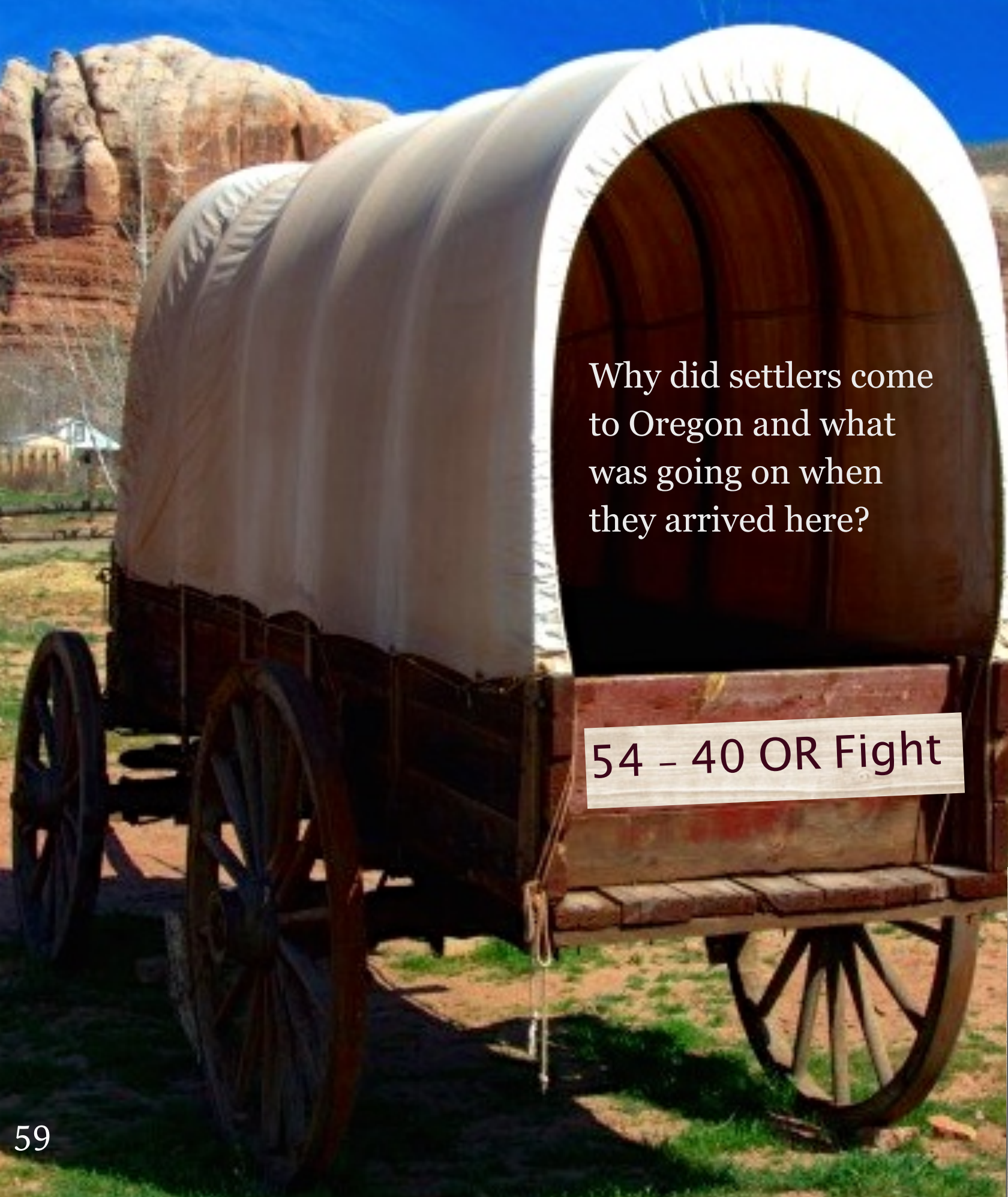


The Luckiamute Band of Kalapuya Indians once maintained a village on the valley floor. They were one of the many linguistically and culturally related bands of people collectively known as the Kalapuya who occupied the Willamette Valley. The Kalapuya intensively managed the landscape, setting fires that encouraged growth of food plants (camas, tarweed, white oak) and plants for baskets, mats and various tools (hazel, rushes, bear grass). Burning also provided better forage for game animals, better hunting areas, travel routes and lower fuel loads guarded against catastrophic wild fires.



TAP to listen to the music track from Jan Michael Looking Wolf while you consider: what Oregon was like before any highways, cities or modern developments? No schools, no buildings, and no man made bridges. Think only what would it have looked like before modern flight, or electricity, or Euro-American settlers and settlements. Consider how Oregon's earliest inhabitants lived amid the fertile landscape teeming with wild game, fish and food. How did people get around? What did they do for fun or for entertainment? What language/s did people speak to convey knowledge, lore and their daily narrative? What sort of tools and gadgets did they use?

Editors note: The music you will hear is not traditional for western Oregon Indians they are Great Lakes/Plains Tribal flutes, and style of music.



Why did settlers come to Oregon and what was going on when they arrived here?

54 - 40 OR Fight

SCROLL TEXT

The Donation Land Claim Act of 1850,
By the United States Congress. Intended to promote homestead settlements in the Oregon Territory. The law brought thousands of white settlers into the new territory. The Act granted 320 acres of designated areas free to every unmarried white male citizen eighteen or older—and 640 acres to every married couple. In the case of a married couple, the husband and wife each owned half of the total grant in their own name. The law was one of the first

SCROLL TEXT

54 - 40 or Fight!

One characteristic of the early 19th century was global posturing by European powers, Spain, France and England that resembled the board game *Stratego*. Based on early exploration and land claims powers shifted around the globe to gain favorable conditions and locations for trade, access to natural resource and ease of colonization. In 1840s, Great Britain and the United States had rival claims to the Pacific Northwest. The two nations had fought two tough wars

Section Two Floods

The Willamette River has played a central role in the history, culture, transportation and commerce of Independence. Its proximity to the river has at times jeopardized the lives and well being of residents, business and trade. The story of the floods of 1861, 1890 & modern times as told by Alexa Weight follow.



The Floods of Independence

After the town's settlement, Independence became a key shipping point on the Willamette River for the shipment of goods for the California gold rush. This resulted in economic prosperity for the town. A turning point for the town however was made due to the Flood of 1861 which put a stop to the before then steady growth of the town.

Caused by a combination of a rainy fall and a warmer than normal December melting snow from the mountains, the entire commercial area was swept away warehouses and docks as the entire area of what was then called Thorp's Town of Independence was flooded in December. The flood caused a lot of devastation to the town with the destruction of farms and drowned livestock even the ferry was swept away with the docks and warehouses. Mrs. Joe (Cora) Hubbard stated according to "*Early Settlement of Independence*" A person could row a boat across Thorp's Town of Independence."

Accounts of the flood show the scale of the flood within the town, a warehouse full of wheat, owned by J.B.V. Butler, waiting for

Lumber yard in the flood of 1890 at Independence, Polk County, Oregon



shipment swelled due to the flood causing the warehouse to burst. Later on residents mention ending up eating wheat hominy for quite a while after the incident. In another incident due to the flood, the family of Isreal Hedges's house broke loose from its foundations due to the rising waters to the point where it ran into a large fir tree as it headed towards the river. The family managed to tie themselves to the tree branches before the house went downstream and had to be rescued the next day.

As the flood rivers covered the town, people and animals scrambled for shelter. Orville Butler who lived in a two story house on the corner of Polk and Main streets with the help of other men carried women who lived in one story houses thru the waist deep water that filled the streets. Everything went well until Butler had to carry a 200 pound Mrs. Foster who he dropped into the water, as he collapsed, leaving her to flounder in the water until he could rescue her. In another case, a woman saved her hen which was laying 15 eggs by putting it in an iron kettle and hanging it inside from the rafters of her two story house. She fed the hen using a soup ladle and later on reported that most of the eggs had hatched.

After the waters receded, residents asked Henry Hill if they could plan out the new town on his higher elevated property. Hill later agreed on this plan in 1867 and a new town built on forty acres that bordered the Willamette was built to the east of the original townsite. It is interesting to note that in an interview by G.W.

McLaughlin by the Independence Enterprise in December 1937 about the flood, he mentioned that his father, Robert McLaughlin when he

came to Oregon in 1853 by Native Americans of a flood that swept away horses from as far away as Dallas but farmers ignored this information that showed and foreshadowed a history of floods in the town of Independence.



Editors Note: I do not know the origin of this photo? Do you?

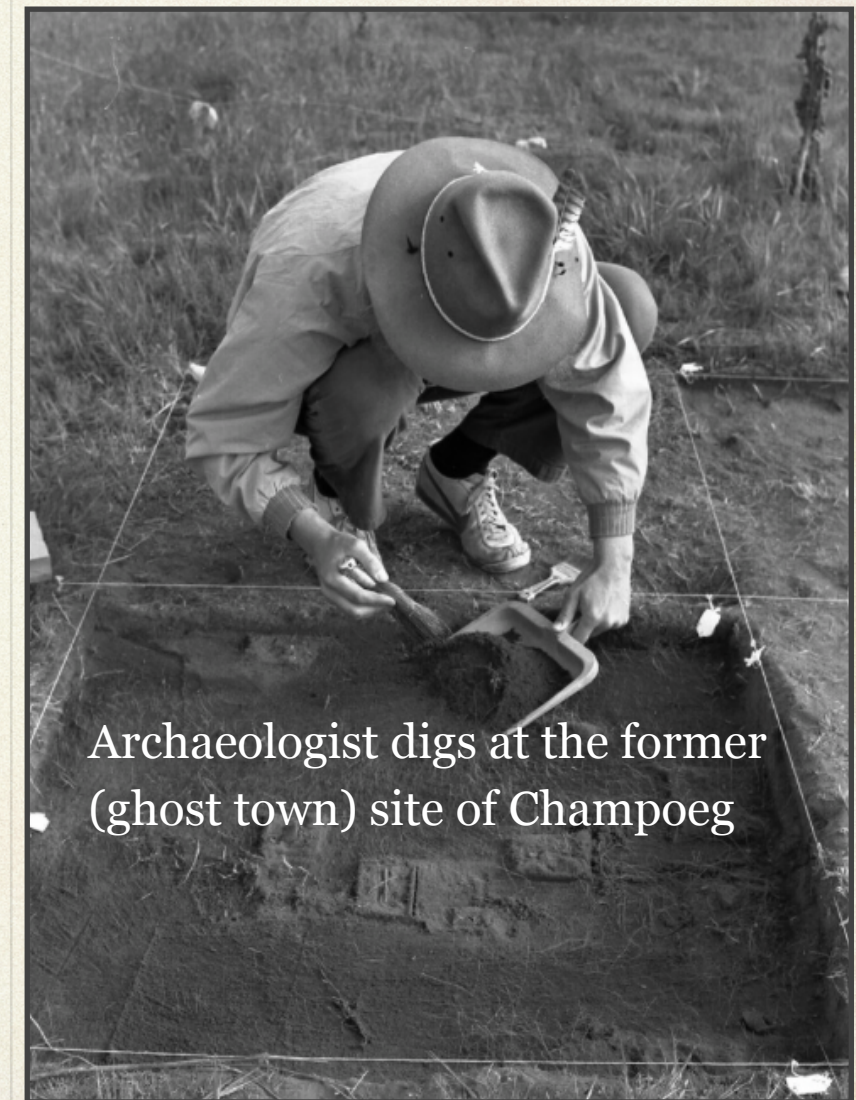
SCROLL TEXT

The Flood of 1890

In February 1890 yet another flood occurred in Independence due to similar conditions that caused the 1861 flood. Despite the move to a higher elevation after the Flood of 1861, Thorp's Town was completely underwater and was flooded the most ironically on Water Street. Much like the previous big flood, buildings and warehouses were washed away or damaged including the shipping house of the Claggett warehouse and the flour mill sack house which both floated away. In fact, five thousand dollars of hardwood from the mill floated away as well.

The wooden bridge on Main and Water streets had washed away as well. Water was reported at 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 feet deep in Main Street though high curbing of the sidewalks kept water out of most of the stores. The flooding on Main Street did not stop women from shopping though. It was reported that Mrs. Dave Stapleton along with a few other women did their shopping on Main Street from a rowboat. Though the flood of 1890 was not big as the flood of 1861 it still affected Independence and its history. After the flood, a Mr. Pentland, the editor of The Westside, who had rowed his boat from Albany to deliver the flood, had reported that the flood had brought Independence more publicity than ever. The flood also led to improvements against flooding in the town.

Farmers on the river bottom prepared better for flooding by building ramps to the haylofts to lead horses and livestock to higher ground. Houses were also improved upon by being built five to six feet off the ground while the space underneath was used for storage during the dry season. It was decided after the flood that no warehouses, businesses, or many new houses



Archaeologist digs at the former (ghost town) site of Champoeg

SCROLL TEXT

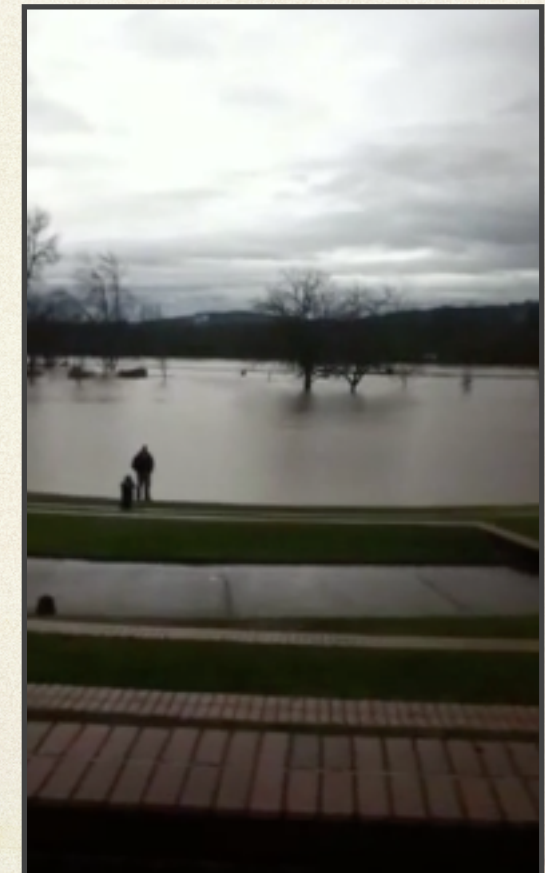
1964 flood

In Oregon as well as Independence's most recent history, the worst flood to hit the area is the flood of 1964 also known as the "Christmas Flood." In Oregon's flood history since the Flood of 1861, only the Vanport Flood in 1948 had surpassed this flood with a higher reading. Following a similar pattern to the previous two big floods in 1861 and 1890, the flood was the result of a mix between heavy rainfall and a warm winter melting snow from the mountains. The heavy snowfall in the mountains was however also followed by the "pineapple express" which brought a Jetstream of strong, warm air from near Hawaii as an after effect of Typhoon Opal.

In Portland, the Willamette reached 29.8 feet which is 12 feet above flood stage. Meanwhile in Independence there were high flood damages to farmlands and minor damages due to flooding east of Main Street. The city park was flooded as well & the water treatment plant was threatened. It did not help that the overflowing Willamette mixed with the overflowing Ash Creek creating property damage due to the amount of debris filling the city streets. This extent of flooding led to the Independence City Hall being converted into a flood evacuation center that held 50 people with destroyed, damaged, or threatened homes.

After the Flood

TAP the photos below to watch a pair of YouTube videos that capture 'modern day' flooding in Independence in the year of 1996 & 2012.



SCROLL TEXT

Flapper Style during the 1920s

After the suffocating realities for women of the late 1800s to early 1900s, the 1920s was a welcomed release of freedom. After the Women's Suffrage Movement, the daughters of that generation became interested in becoming more independent. These single young women were considered flappers. The flapper movement began in 1926 and ended around 1928. Activities that were not allowed or frowned upon before were now actively done by flappers; including smoking and drinking.

Women explored their new found freedom and tried various fashion risks, jobs, and activities. With striking contrast to the Victorian length dresses and hair, the popular fashion for this generation of women was knee length skirts and dresses with a bob haircut and a lot of makeup. After WWI, this fashion rebellion could have been an expression of masculinity and power after being suppressed for so many years.

Clara Bow was the Hollywood "It" girl during the 1920s and expressed flapperism in a strong and ambitious manner. She inspired women to express their independence through exploration both sexually and intellectually. With a successful film career she became a flapper icon and inspired other young women to join the movement.

Flapper dresses were calf length to knee length and sometimes

Section Three Flappers



THE OREGON TRAIL CAVALCADE



CAPTION: To Ben Griffith thanks and kindest regards from Harry Truman



The Saga of the re-enactment of the Oregon Trail was a Venture to promote Interest in the Oregon Centennial Exposition. The Exposition was held in Conjunction with the International Trade Fair that took place in 1959, in Portland Oregon.

The "On To Oregon Cavalcade" Organization
Furnished all the Wagons, horses, mules, and all food supplies \$1650.00 and 2 volunteers qualified to handle a team and a wagon.

SCROLL TEXT

WAGONS READY TO ROLL INDEPENDENCE, Missouri From the Bend Bulletin For the week ending May 2, 1959

Wagon Master Gordon (Tex) Serpa, today pronounced Or-egon's 1959 wagon train ready to roll over the route that carried the pioneers west in the "great migration of 1843." Seven covered wagons, pulled by Missouri mules and horses, leave here early Sunday for a 2,000-mile, 130-day trip to Oregon, to publicize Oregon's Centennial. They'll travel much of the way over modern highways, and Serpa said, he expected 800 pairs of special type rubber horseshoes to be used. This northwest Missouri city turned out today for an afternoon parade featuring the "On to Oregon" cavalcade wagons and a sendoff by former President Harry S. Truman. Oregon's dignitaries on hand included Secretary of State Howell Appling and ex-Gov. Elmo Smith. Serpa, who has been here more than a month getting ready, made it plain that the "59ers" are dead serious about the trip. "We plan to travel 20 miles a day, and stop where we are," Serpa said. "We'll have a man way out in front and a man way out behind to warn traffic." Serpa, 39, an Ashland, Ore., rancher and former movie stunt rider, said a dozen mules and 10 horses will make the trip. A dozen men, six women and three children were here to start the journey. All wore clothing symbolic of the 1840s when the Oregon country was settled by pioneers who left this same town in ox-pulled wagons. Their route over the old Oregon Trail will follow U.S. Highway 30 much of the



As part of the yearlong celebration of the State of Oregon's 100th anniversary the 'On to Oregon Cavalcade' reenactment began in Independence Missouri on April 19, 1959. The 'pioneers' enjoyed a send off from President Harry Truman & arrived in Independence, Oregon on August 15, 1959.

SOUVENIR PROGRAM

**COVERED
WAGON
DAYS '59**



AUGUST 14-15-16

50¢

*Independence
Oregon*

Wagons West! The "On to Oregon Cavalcade"

Cavalcade; n. 1. A procession, esp. of riders or horse drawn carriages. 2. A colorful display.

Who - Inspired by Roseburg resident Alan Knudtson, 28 individuals made this journey.

What - A procession of 7 wagons from communities in Oregon, they were built identical to those used in the 1850's, then shipped to Missouri.

Where - Following the Oregon Trail through Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Idaho and into Oregon.

When - Departing from Independence, MO on April 19, 1959, the trek took 4 months. On August 14, 1959, the wagons arrived in Independence, Oregon.

Why - In celebration of Oregon's centennial, and to re-create a significant piece of our nation's past - emigration west.



Many thanks to our sponsors:

Monmouth/Independence
Chamber of Commerce
Lions Club
M/I Rotary Club
"On to Oregon Cavalcade," Inc.
Independence Heritage Museum
Heritage Museum Society
City of Independence
Independence Public Library
Walt's Print & Copy Center

And thanks to all of the volunteers and demonstrators who devoted their time and energy to make this event possible.

We couldn't have done it without you!

For details contact:

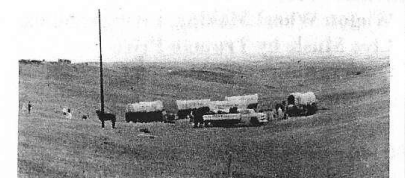
Independence Heritage Museum
P.O. Box 7
112 South 3rd Street
Independence, OR 97351
503-838-4989

www.open.org/~herimusm



"On to Oregon Cavalcade"

45th Anniversary Reunion
August 13, 14, 15, 2004



Where rolled the wagon train...

Along the Oregon Trail to
Independence, Oregon in 1959



Personnel



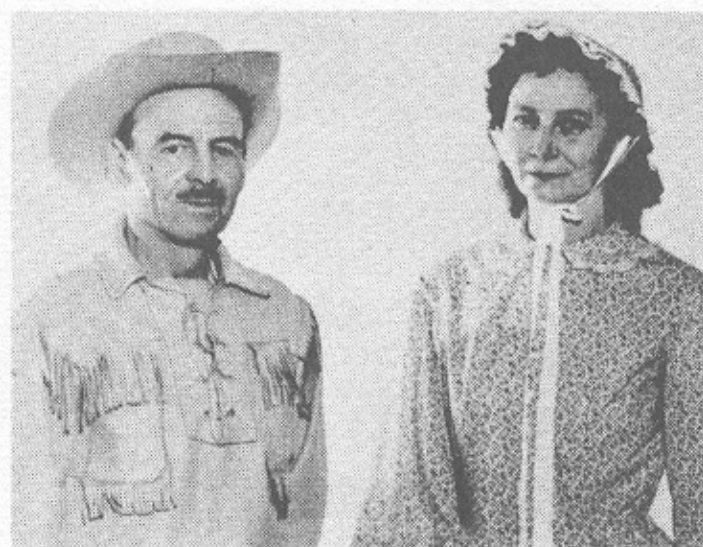
DICK CARTER

Dick represents the firm of William Dawkins & Associates of Medford, Oregon, in management and publicity for the Cavalcade. Although he has been largely responsible for the organization of the trek, Dick decided he didn't know enough about horses to drive a team of them all the way to Oregon, and the wagon in which he will make the trip is a 1959 motorized version. He was particularly happy about the opportunity of joining the Cavalcade because it gives him the chance to take along his favorite hobby — guitar-playing.



IVAN HOYER

Ivan is News Director for the Cavalcade. The 32-year-old Drain, Oregon, accountant graduated from the University of Oregon where he majored in radio production. He and his wife, June, have three children, aged 10, 8, and 5.



The Carnines of Camas Valley Gail, Palma, Cheryl, and Gary

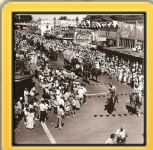
At home, Gail Carnine works with the Douglas County Sheriff's Office and Roseburg City Police. On the Cavalcade, he is traffic control and security officer. His wife Palma, whose grandparents came to Oregon by covered wagon in the 1850's, is one of the Cavalcade cooks. All the Carnines are members of the local Mounted Sheriff's Poses and expert with horses.

The Hilliards of Myrtle Creek Walter and Theresa

The Hilliards are both outstanding horse handlers. The first years of their marriage were spent on a tour of the United States showing horses at fairs and stock exhibits. This is Walter's second trip West in a covered wagon — the first was with his parents in the early 1900's. Theresa came to the United States from Germany when she was six years old. On the Cavalcade, Walter is Ferrier and driver of the Roseburg wagon.

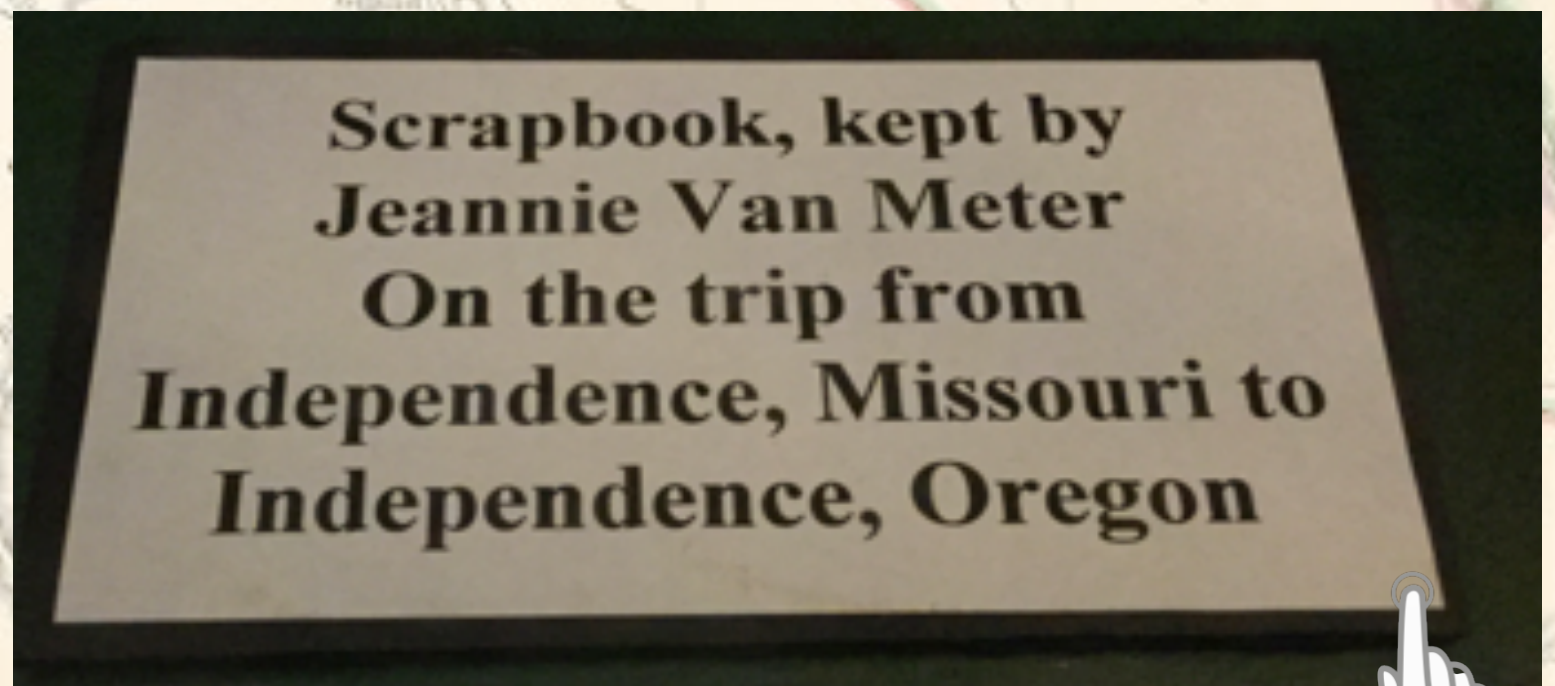








TAP the photo above to read a PDF text transcript and the scrapbook (right) to listen to an audio recording of an interview between Dennis Eberly and Jeanie Van Meter. They discuss her experiences as one of the pioneers crossing the Oregon Trail as part of the Cavalcade Centennial Celebration.



The Cavalcade Makes the Movies



Available at the IHM website

“On to Oregon Cavalcade Arriving in Independence Oregon August 1959

This DVD holds 3 segments of film. The first is a 20 minute documentary was created by the New York Life Insurance company in 1959. This video shows the “On to Oregon Cavalcade” traveling the Oregon Trail reenactment as the wagon trains that came west for free land did in the 1800s. The Cavalcade was part of the Oregon State Centennial and was reported in newspapers world wide. The second 20 minute segment was produced by the Coronet Instructional media company for classroom use at the fourth or fifth grade levels; the last 20 minute segment is video footage, with background music, taken by Jeanne Marshal VanMeter, a member of the trek in 1959.




YouTube ↕



Emigrants Crossing the Plains by Albert Bierstad



Dennis Eberly is a lifelong teacher, museum volunteer and small town hero. He has touched the lives of generations of students, citizens and history buffs of every stripe. In 2015, the whole town gathered to pay respects to their favorite teacher at the Fourth of July parade - Photo gallery on the following pages.



Wagon Train Stew (Eberly Family)

2 onions sliced thin $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 tsp. salt
2 lbs. hamburger (lean)	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. pepper
5 medium peeled potatoes sliced $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2 cans cream of mushroom soup
5 carrots sliced & peeled	blended with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of water
1 minced garlic clove	

Layer potatoes, uncooked hamburger, garlic, carrots and onions seasoned with salt and pepper in a 4 quart casserole dish. Repeat layers; then pour blended soup and water over top evenly. Cover tightly with lid and bake at 350° for 2 hours or until done. Note: Grease casserole dish prior to assembly, particularly Dutch ovens on the Oregon Trail!
(Serves 6 sturdy pioneers)

Dennis W. Eberly



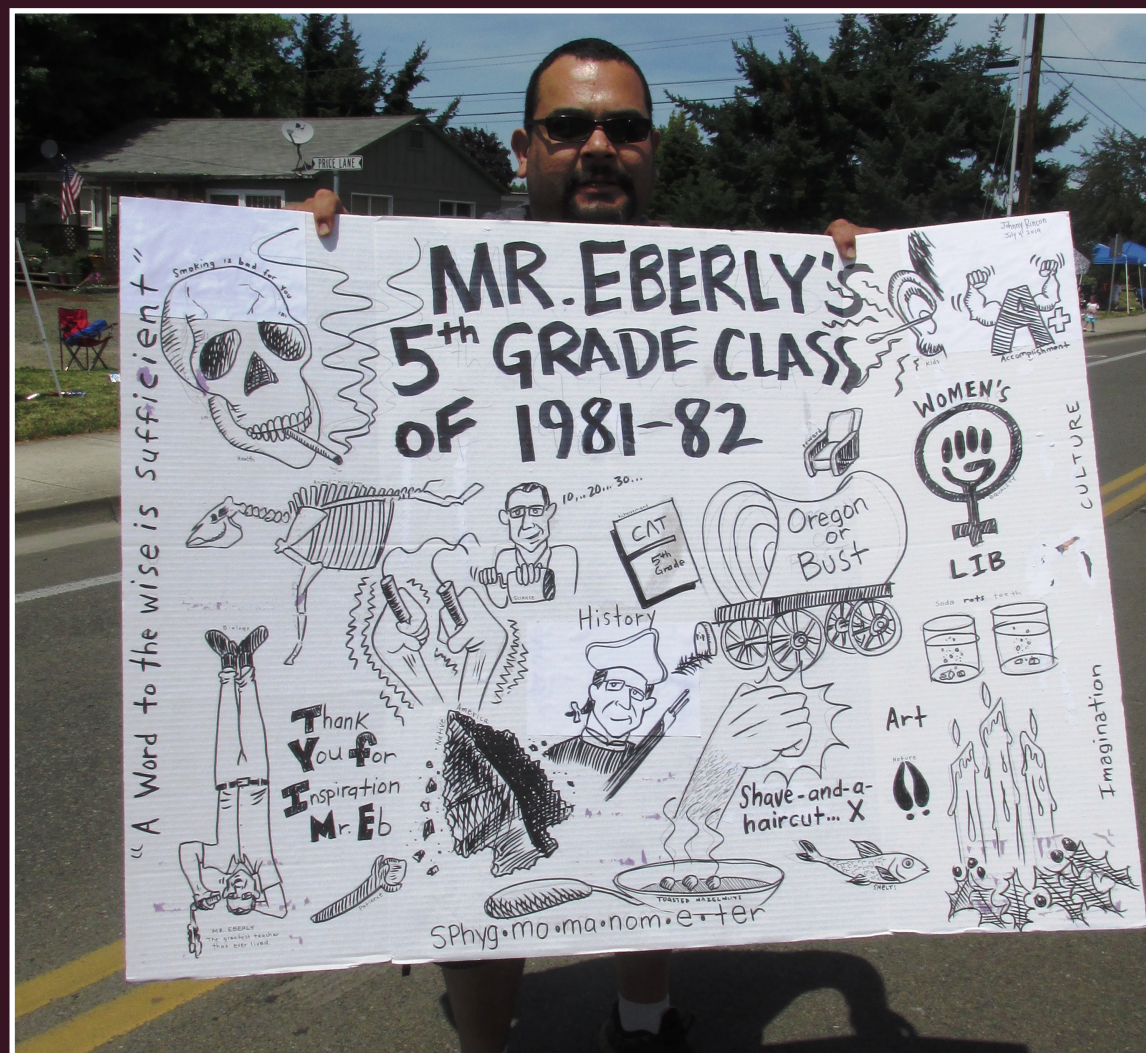
Philosophy

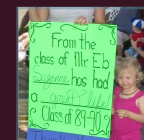
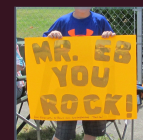
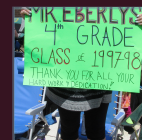
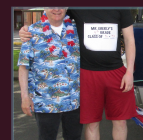
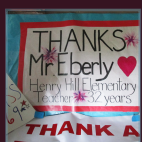
Children have a basic curiosity and right to learn. These two qualities can be enhanced in many directions. I sincerely believe there should be something in school for everyone. Students' interests should be sought, encouraged, and expanded. Frequently one interest will lead to another, providing opportunities for personal involvement, investigation, and related research. Tactful direction, praise, and guidance provided at most opportune times can inspire children to achieve at high levels of proficiency. It is important to recognize and seize those opportune moments and use them for instruction, enrichment, and guidance of children. The ultimate goal of achieving educated, self-sufficient, and responsible citizens is certainly worth the effort. -D. Eberly



“Last year, (2015) at the Fourth of July parade his wife organized all of the students he had ever taught to hold up a sign of what year they were in his class-room and to say something special about him.... there were thousands of people”. - Peggy Smith

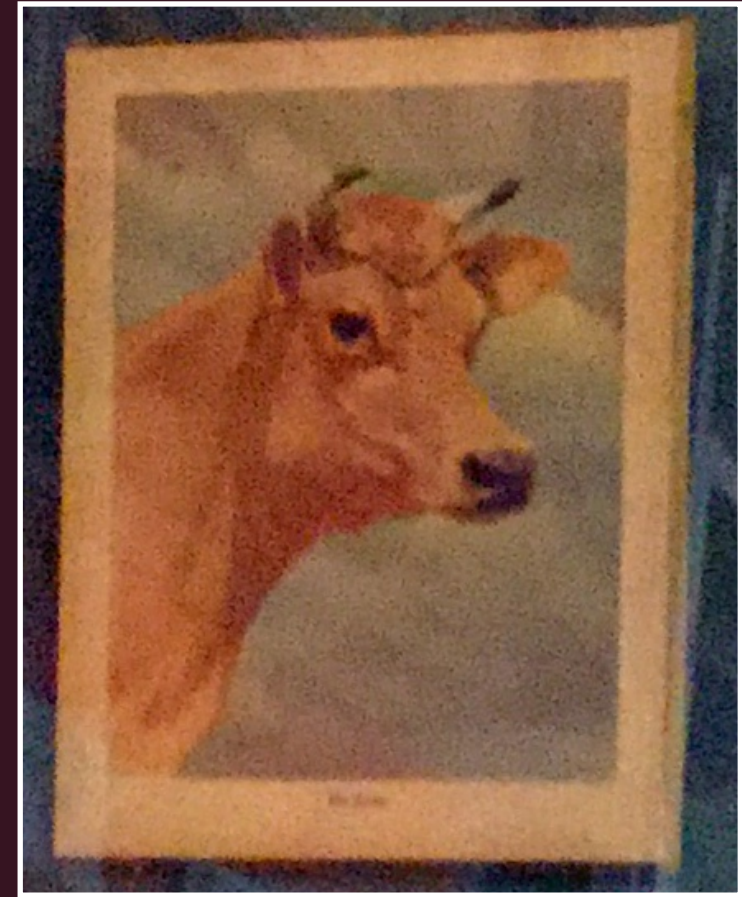
TAP the photo at the left to listen to a description of the parade.





This is Betsy the Cow

In 1969, several boys found a pile of bones while walking along a creek on a farm property at the end of 7th. Street in Independence. The students of Dennis Eberly's fifth grade class at Henry Hill school gathered the bones and brought them to class. Research began and every student became involved in the assembly of the skeleton. It has since been a tool for learning and an example of anatomy for many students throughout the years. Betsy was a blue ribbon winner in the Polk County Fair in 1969.





SCROLL TEXT

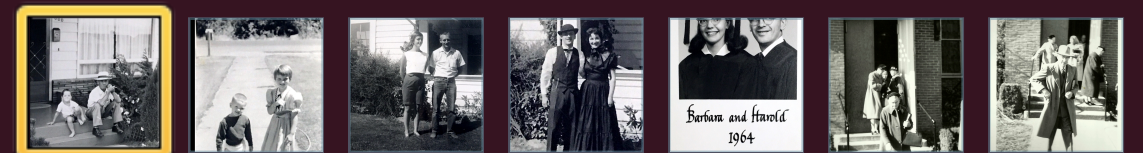
Harold and Barbara Locke have deep roots at the Heritage Museum. They visited in the summer and shared their remarkable story of how they met, courted and married in the church (before its life as a museum) in this interview. The photos in the gallery at the right help share their narrative.

Heritage Museum & Church Timeline of Harold & Barbara Locke

Harold Locke Born in 1934 in Salem

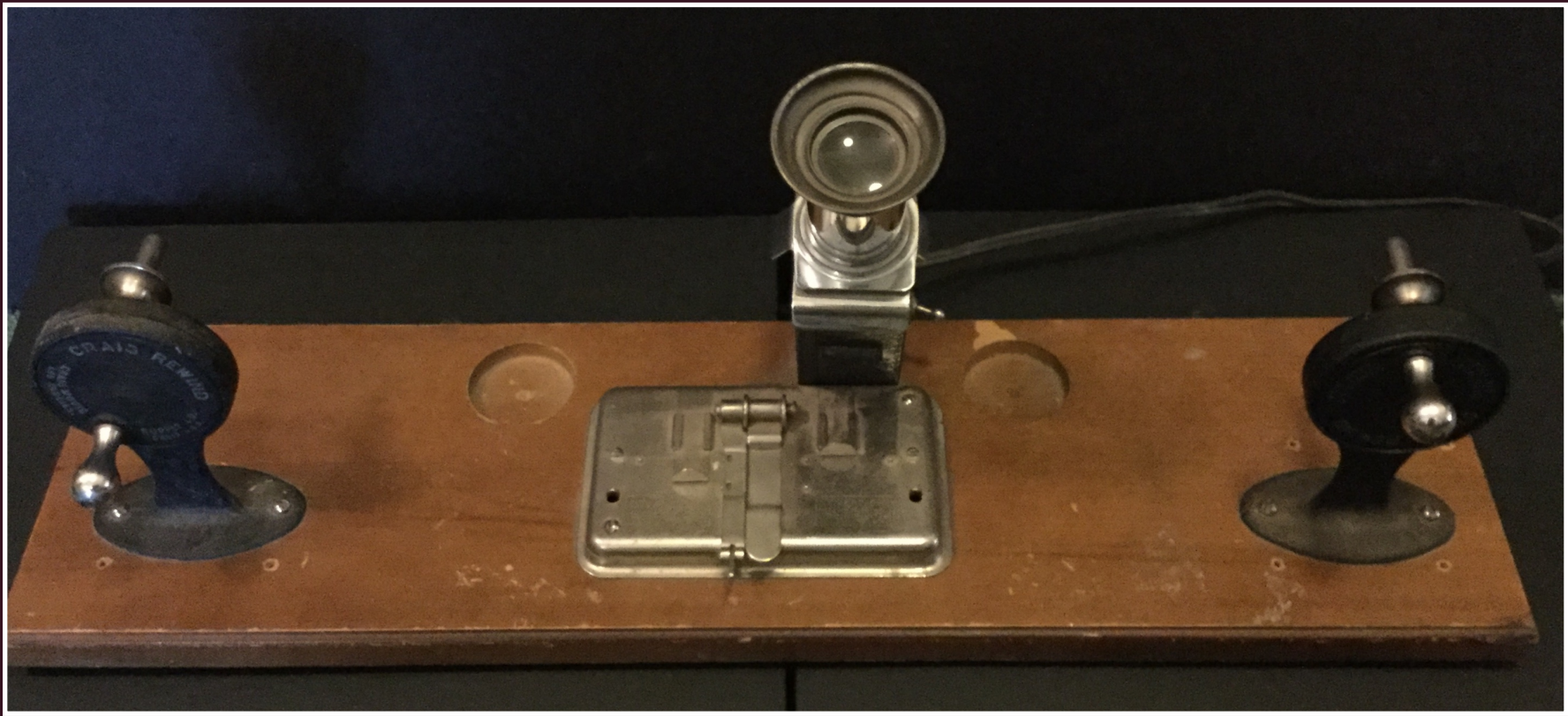
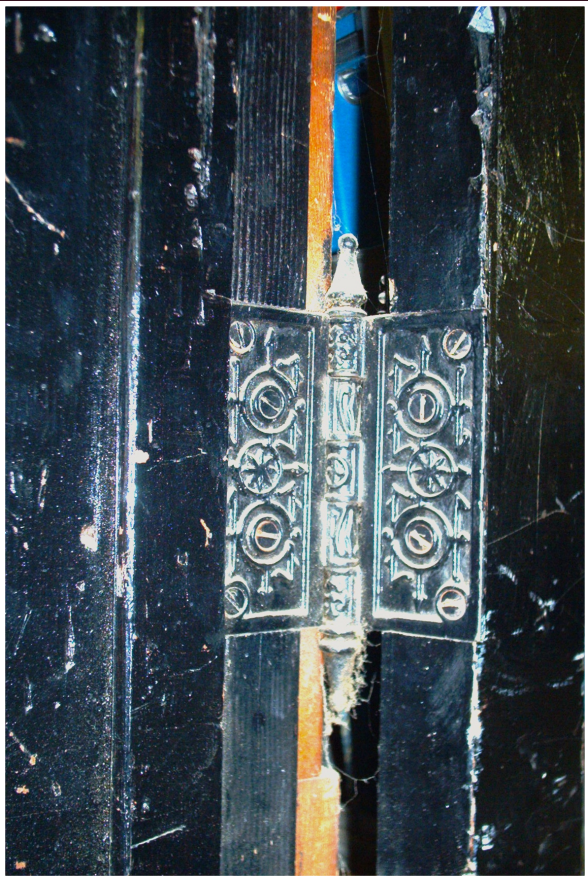
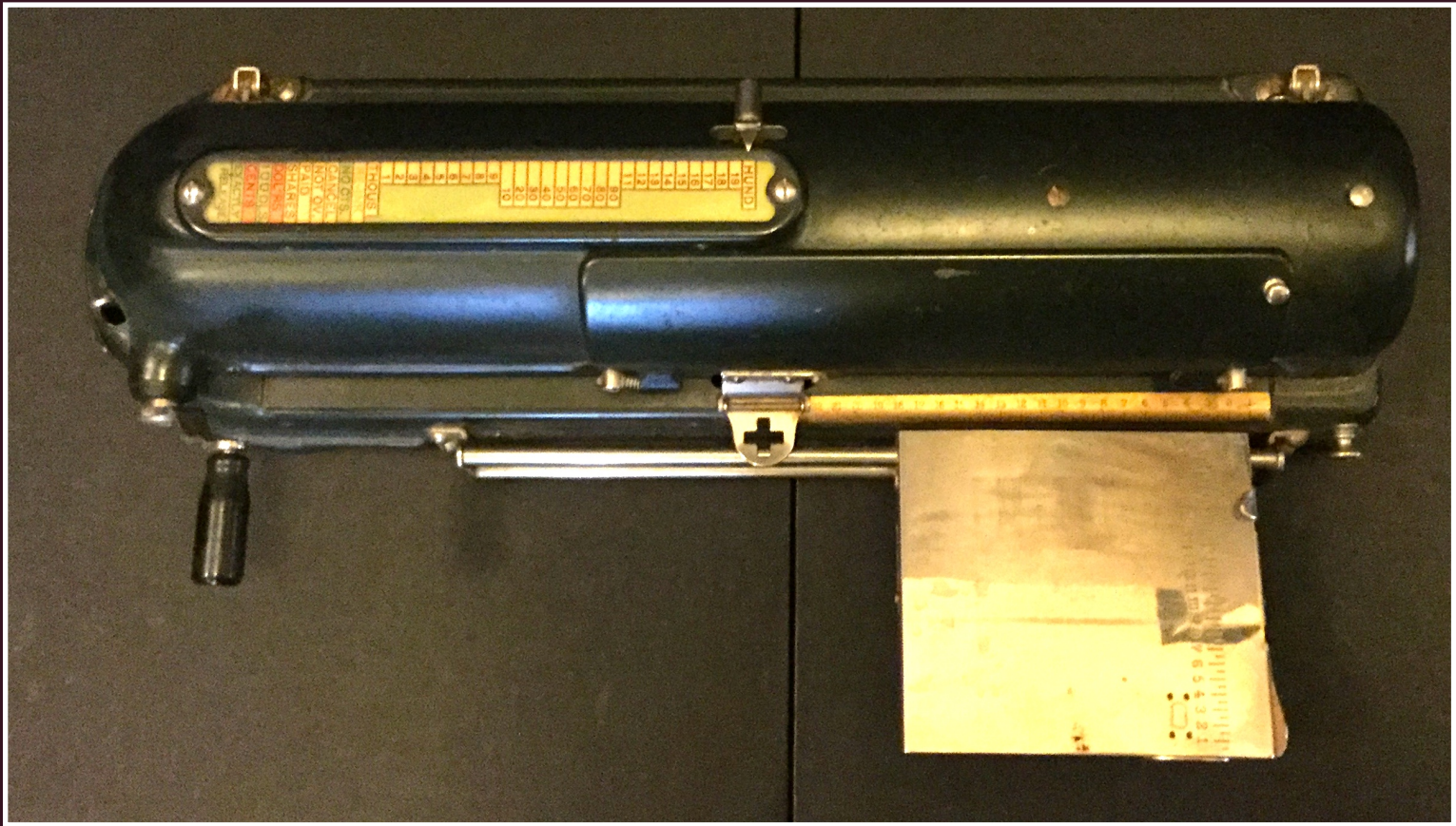
1934-1954

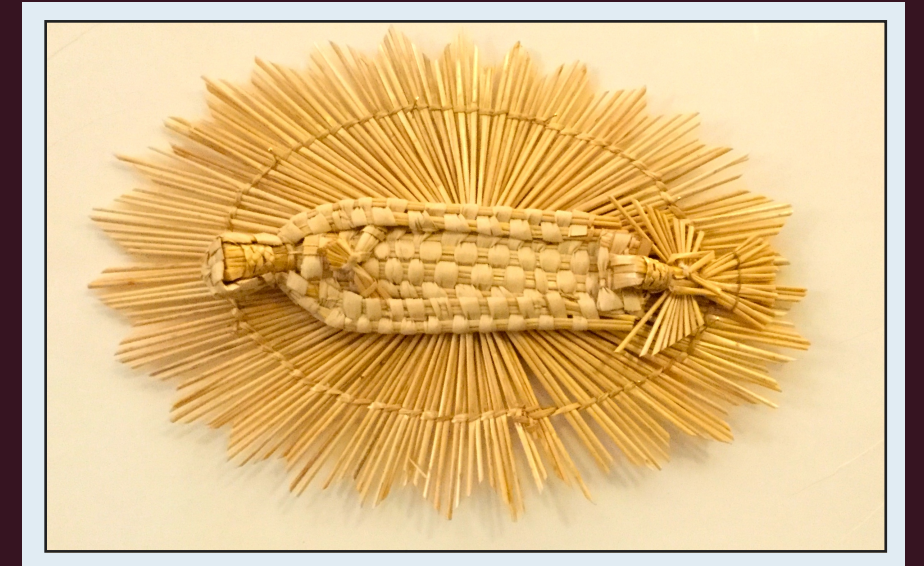
Grew up in Independence area, where my father, Austin Locke, worked in the local Hop industry. My mother, Nona (Hinkle) Locke had 10 children of which I was the youngest. I joined the U.S. Air Force shortly after graduation from Central High School in 1954.



Welcome to the “What Are You Looking at Section”
These interactive items will require some thinking and analysis.
TAP the items on following pages to disclose answers

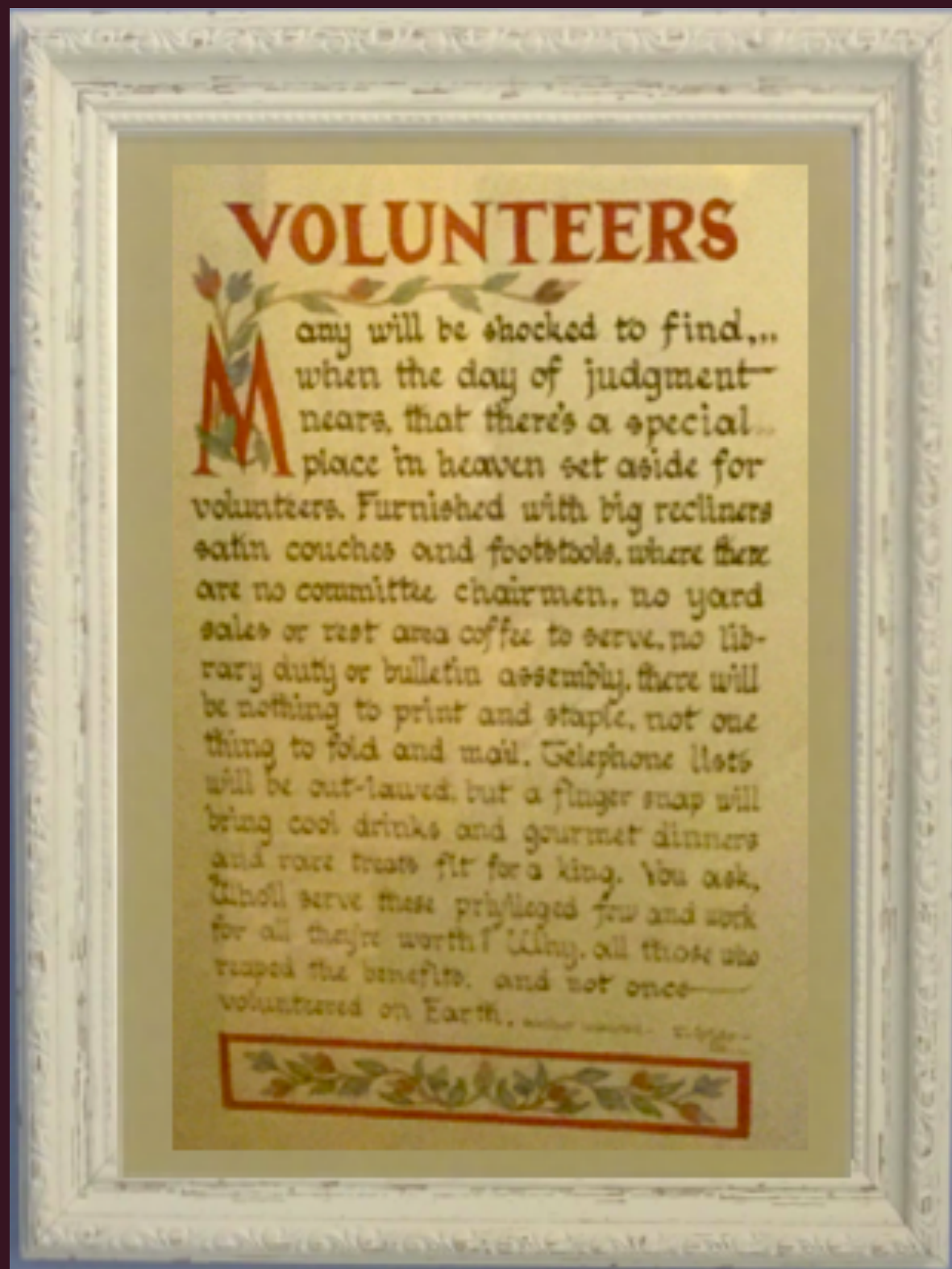






A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A MUSEUM CURATOR

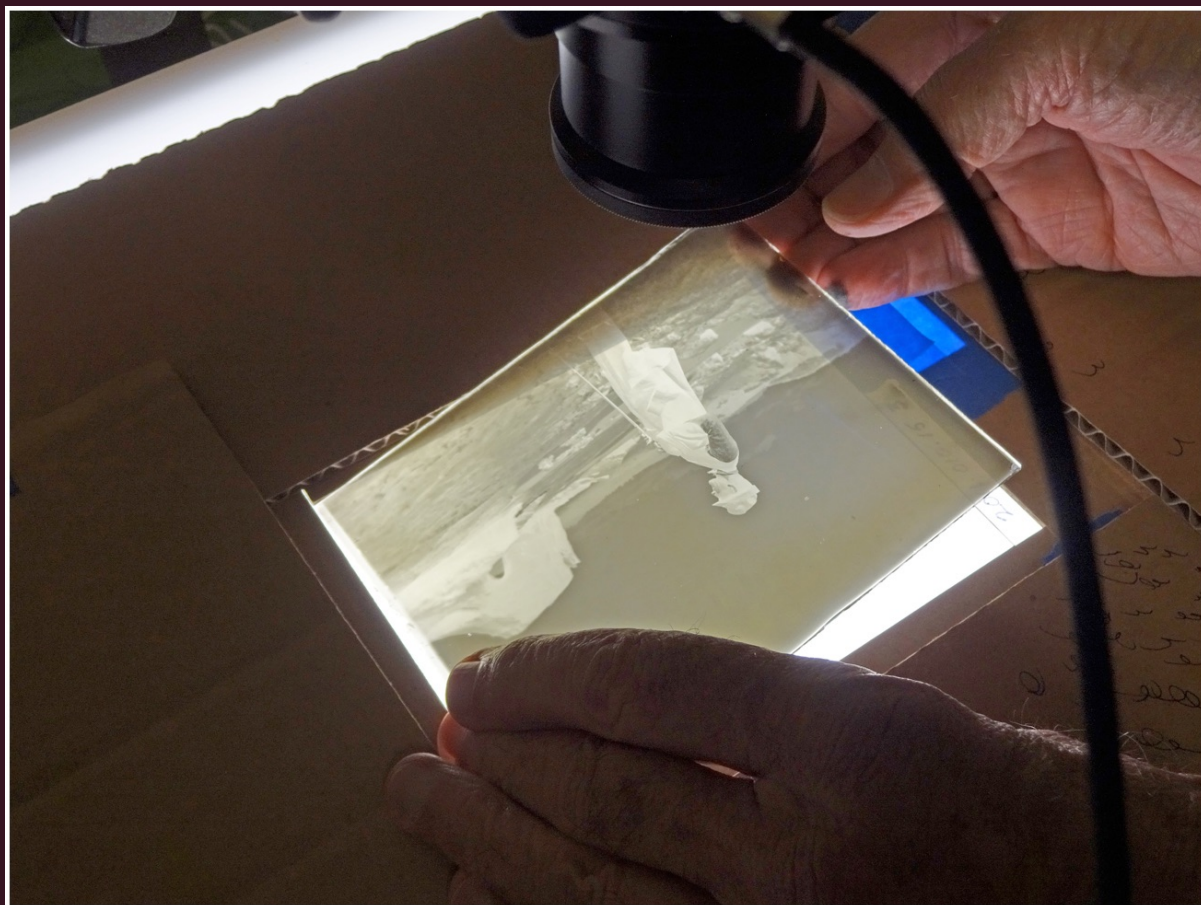




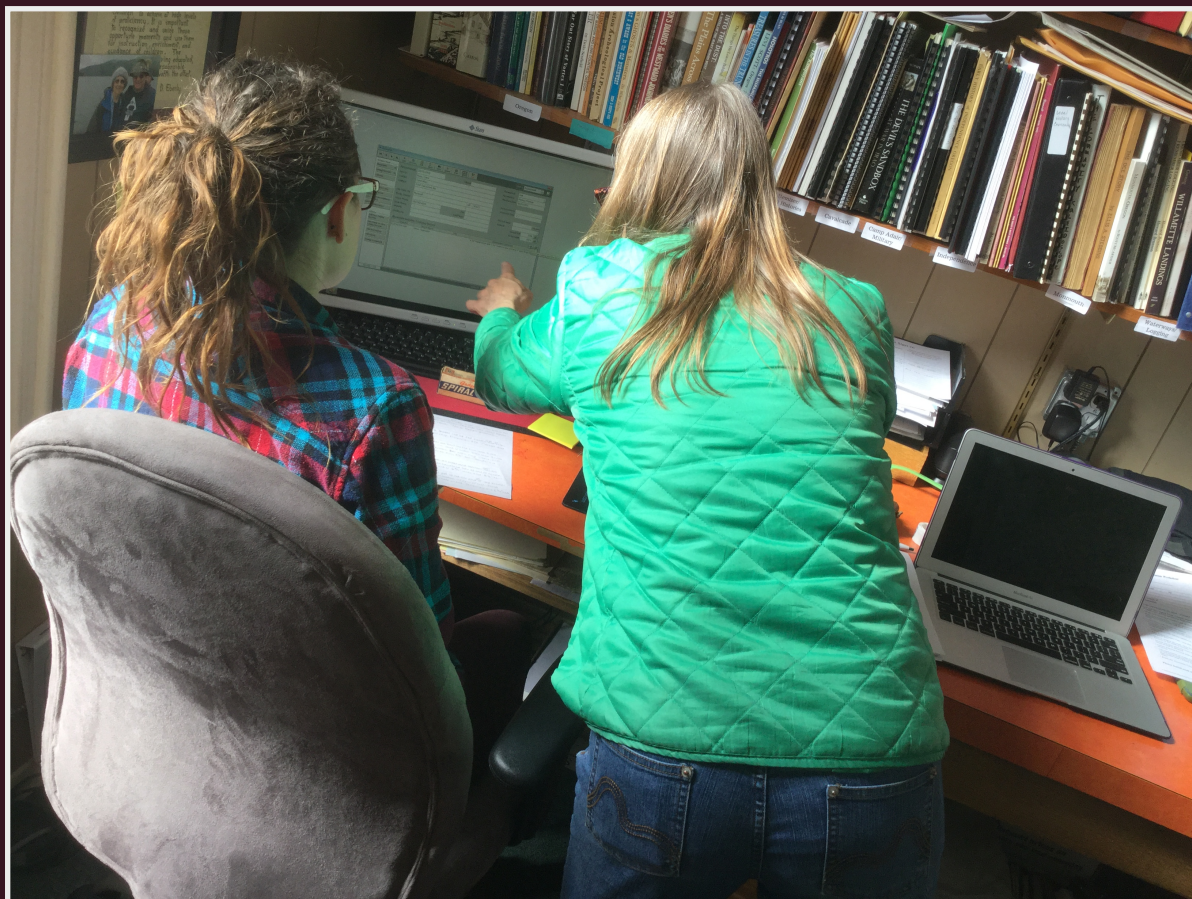
VOLUNTEERS: Many will be shocked to find, when the day of judgement nears, that a special place in heaven set aside for volunteers. Furnished with big recliners satin couches and footstools, where there are no committee chairmen, no yard sales or rest area coffee to serve, no library duty or bulletin assembly, there will be nothing to print and staple, not one thing to fold and mail. Telephone lists will be outlawed but a finger snap will bring cool drinks and gourmet dinners and rare treats fit for a king. You ask “Who’ll serve these privileged few and work for all they’re worth? Why, all those who reaped the benefits... and not once - volunteered on Earth. -ANON



What do volunteers do?



Museum intern and volunteer gain from hands-on learning experiences.





“I get a chance to learn stories about people, history and heritage. I enjoy the hands-on opportunities of working with historical pieces that older than my grandparents. Working with other interns in fun and we find and develop new skills and talents together. Peggy the museum curator is unique, fun and always ready with a story” My work helps me prepare for my career in anthropology by learning about people by studying the artifacts of different time periods in our regions history.” - Michaela Kliese volunteer & intern

Description: Members of the Oregon Cavalcade Group, commemorating the anniversary of the Oregon Trail. Right to Left: "Pop" Weaver Clark of Hillsboro, Oregon (driver); Bob Fineout of Hillsboro, Oregon (releif driver and grandson of "Pop" Clark); Rudy Roudebaugh (standing) of Drain, Oregon; unidentified man sitting on wagon; and Dave Gastman of Cottage Grove, Oregon (cavalcade wrangler). Independence, Missouri was the start of the Oregon Trail.

Date: April 18, 1959

Related Collection:

ARC Keywords: Anniversaries; Wagon trains

HST Keywords: Oregon Cavalcade

People Pictured: Clark, Weaver; Fineout, Bob; Gastman, Dave; Roudebaugh, Rudy

Rights: As far as the Library is aware, this item can be used freely without further permission.

Accession Number: 59-1570-01



5x7 inches (13x18 cm), Black and White

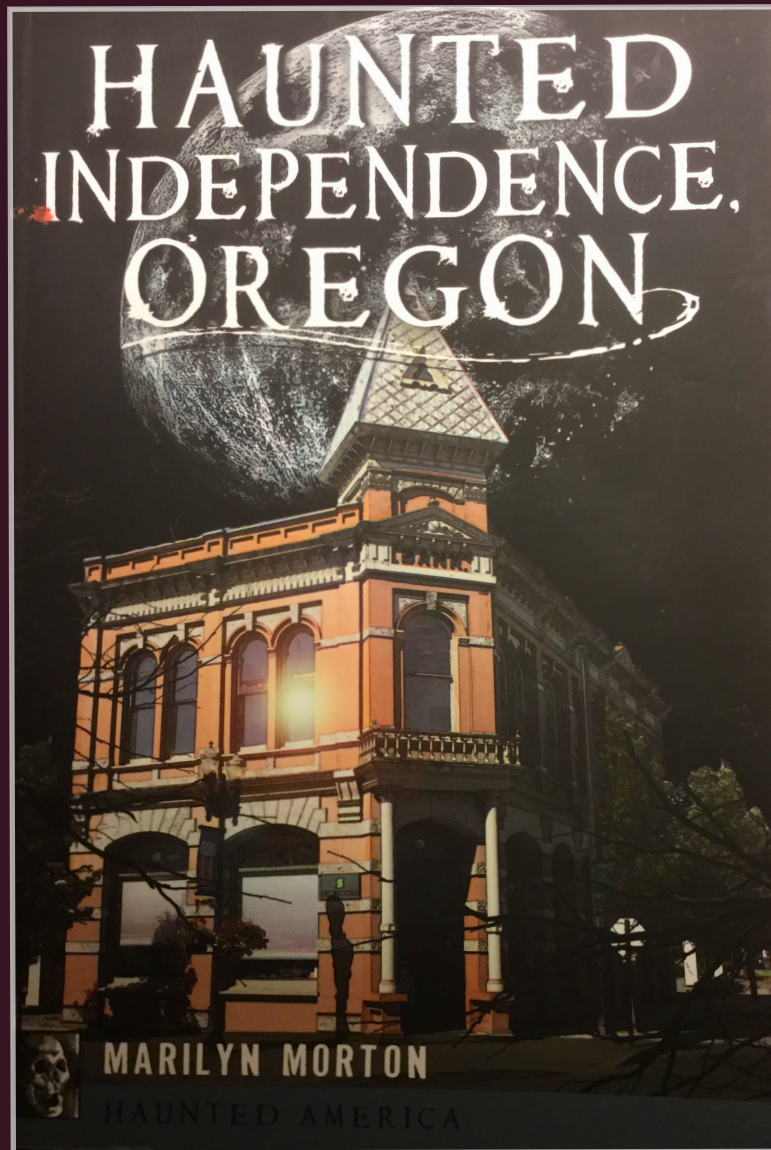
Note: If you use this image, rights assessment and attribution are your responsibility.



This mimeograph machine that printed the last church bulletin was donated by the last minister to serve & his son.

Computer screen shot showing the accession process.

IS THE HERITAGE MUSEUM “HAUNTED?”



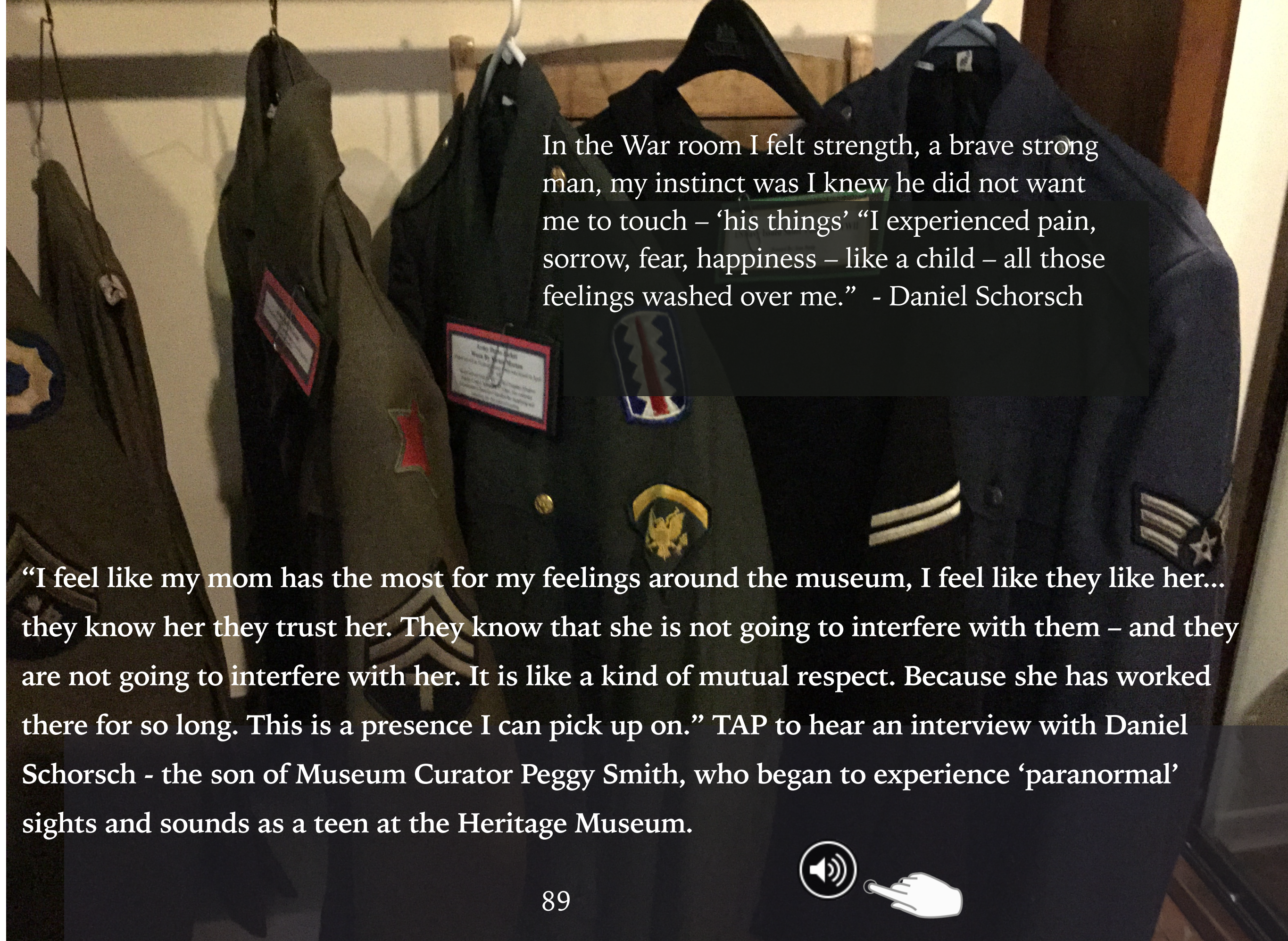
SCROLL TEXT

Over the years, a number of events, contacts, and paranormal experiences have (or alleged to have) occurred at the Heritage Museum. At varying times and under differing circumstances volunteers, staff members and visitors have ‘felt’ and experienced the presence of multiple spiritual manifestations. They are describe in a series of audio and video recordings as having been ‘touched’ by the presence of a little girl who favors the dolls in the main museum area, Otto a town shoe shiner who hangs around the WW II area, plus an old woman who reacts strongly to offensive language or loud music in the archival area of the basement. In the pages ahead you will have the opportunity to examine the the accumulated research and findings of the Salem Paranormal Society and listen to volunteers and family members as they share their experiences.

NOTE: The editors take no position in this debate but encourage you to conduct your own investigation, weigh the evidence and decide where the truth lies.

In Haunted Independence Oregon, Marilyn Morton describes





In the War room I felt strength, a brave strong man, my instinct was I knew he did not want me to touch – ‘his things’ “I experienced pain, sorrow, fear, happiness – like a child – all those feelings washed over me.” - Daniel Schorsch

“I feel like my mom has the most for my feelings around the museum, I feel like they like her... they know her they trust her. They know that she is not going to interfere with them – and they are not going to interfere with her. It is like a kind of mutual respect. Because she has worked there for so long. This is a presence I can pick up on.” TAP to hear an interview with Daniel Schorsch - the son of Museum Curator Peggy Smith, who began to experience ‘paranormal’ sights and sounds as a teen at the Heritage Museum.



Q: “You did not set out to have that experience. You did not get up that morning thinking; “I am going to go into work and meet a ghost?”



A: “I had heard that there were ghosts in the museum but didn’t specifically know much about it at all. In fact I am pretty skeptical about that sort of thing. But I really felt that something happened...”



In the fall of 2013, the Salem Oregon Paranormal Society visited the Independence Heritage Museum. It was their first in a series of events in which they attempted to detect & or contact the 'spirits' or 'ghosts' or the IHM. Do you hear ghosts on these tape recordings? **TAP** the photo below to learn more about S.O.P. S.



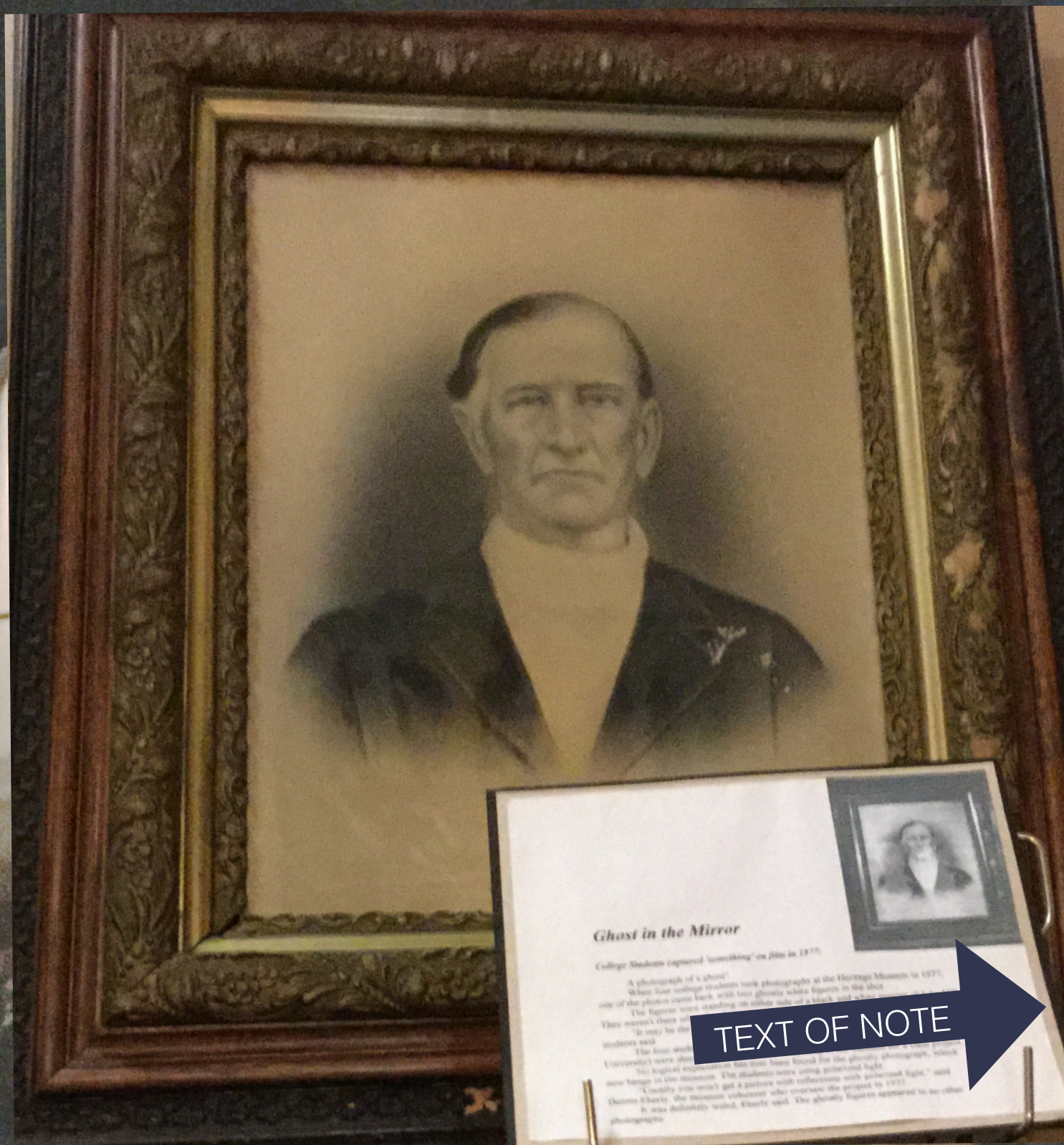
In the fall of 2015, the Salem Oregon Paranormal Society again visited the Heritage Museum.





This series of interviews was conducted between Peggy Smith and WOU Intern Alexa Weight. Alexa attests to a series of unusual occurrences that she has encountered in her two years working at the museum. She seems particularly hospitable to the 'people' she describes in these four videos. Peggy Smith on the other hand is a neutral yet hospitable curator who does not want to impose upon, annoy or disturb anything one that 'might be here.'





Ghosts in the Mirror?

College Students captured 'something' on film in 1977: A photograph of a ghost? When four college students took photographs at the Heritage Museum in 1977, one of the photos came back with two ghostly white figures in the shot. The figures were standing on either side of a black and white portrait of John Hill. They weren't there when the photo was taken. "It may be the first time anyone has taken a picture of a ghost," one of the students said.

The four students from Oregon College of Education (now Western Oregon University) were shooting photographs of everything in the museum for a class project. No logical explanation has ever been found for the ghostly photograph, which now hangs in the museum. The students were using polarized light.

"Usually you won't get a picture with reflections with polarized light," said Dennis Eberly, the museum volunteer who oversaw the project in 1977. It was definitely weird, Eberly said. The ghostly figures appeared in no other photographs.

Heritage Museum Society of Independence, Oregon

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Heritage Museum, Independence
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HERITAGE MUSEUM VIRTUAL EXHIBIT

Heritage Museum Collections : A quick peek into our past

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Click to Enlarge



Main Street

Accession#: 1976.018
Date: August 22, 1922
Description: Picture of Downtown Independence on Aug 22, 1922. Focal point is Williams Drug store with three cars in front. A crowd of people are on the street looking down the street (at a parade?). Two young boys are looking out of the window that reads Dr. F.G. Hewitt & Dr. Geo Knott.. The man in the second window to the right of the boys, has been identified as Fred G. Hewett, by his grandchildren. They held a family reunion in Independence on August 6, 2005. The woman next to him is still unidentified.

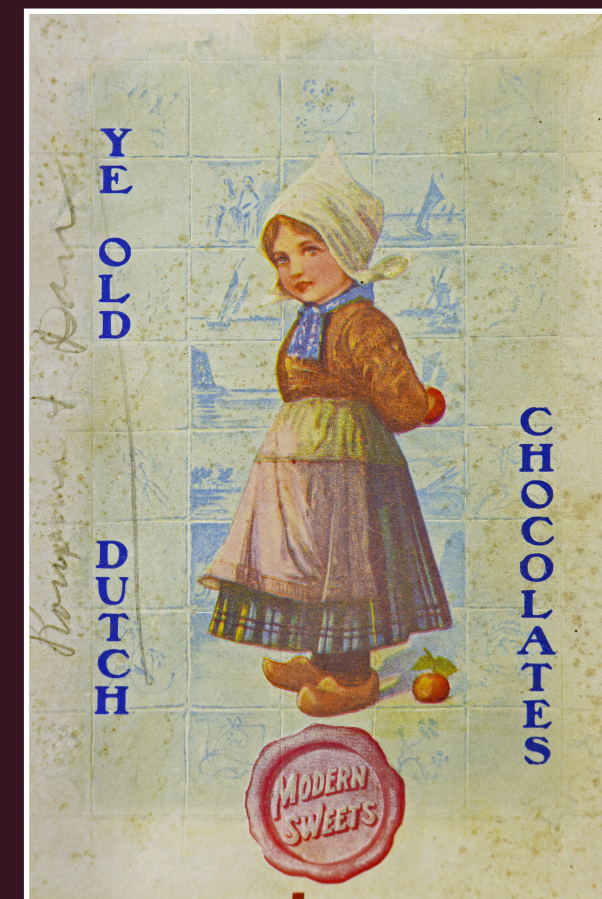
People: F. G. Hewett
Hewett
Hewett, Fred G.

contact us email: orheritage@minetfiber.com phone: 503-838-4989

LINKS

No single publication can capture or display the entire narrative of the Heritage Museum. Excellent resources are available to deepen your information and investigation. **TAP** the Icons at the left to visit:

- The Museum Web Site &
- Museum's Virtual Exhibit



Credits Page

The Independence Heritage Museum & Walking Tour was made possible by a generous grant from Trust Management Services LLC

Additional thanks for support should be expressed to:

Peggy Smith Curator of the Heritage Museum

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The City of Independence

Mayor of Independence John McArdle

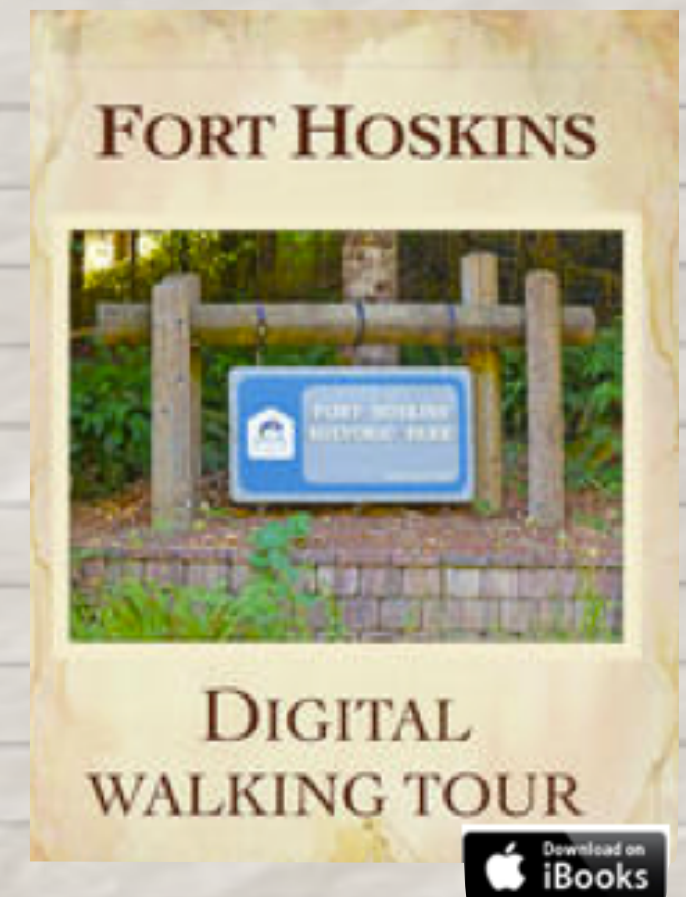
Oregon Representative Paul Evans District 20 Monmouth

Thanks to Jan Michael Looking Wolf of the Grand Ronde for use of his music on page 58.

The Independence Heritage Museum Society

TAP icon to visit

Trust Management Services, LLC



TAP to download Fort
Hoskins Digital Walking Tour





TAP these photos to learn more about our volunteers



The Production Company behind this Digital Project



New Media Concepts LLC

LINKS & CREDITS

Curator Peggy Smith of the Independence History Museum cuts the ribbon on a series of historic panels at Riverfront Park. She is seen here with longtime supporter Ovid Long



A portion of the media content for this edition repurposes text, information, photographs plus design elements from a series of interpretive panels located at Riverfront Park. These panels walk visitors through a century & a half of history of Independence and surrounding areas. A similar set is on display inside the Heritage Museum. This ‘virtual’ tour is for those who visit from a distance.

Due to a generous grant from the Oregon Heritage Commission, in partnership with the Polk County Cultural Coalition, the Heritage Museum has a set of exhibit panels that tell the story of hops in our community over the decades. Additionally, there is an identical set of this 8-panel exhibit on display in the Riverview Park Amphitheater in Independence.



The Independence Heritage Museum is moving forward with a number of exciting and expansive projects. Plans include the launching of a capital campaign to raise public awareness and funding for the construction of an annex building to house a portion of the extensive western collection. Additionally, our goal is to provide ADA compliant access for all visitors to the museum. This August, the Heritage Museum Society hosted a ground breaking ceremony and invited members of the public, Mayor John McArdle and Oregon House Representative Paul Evans to participate. Your tax deductible contributions of money, gifts in kind & support can help us reach our goal.

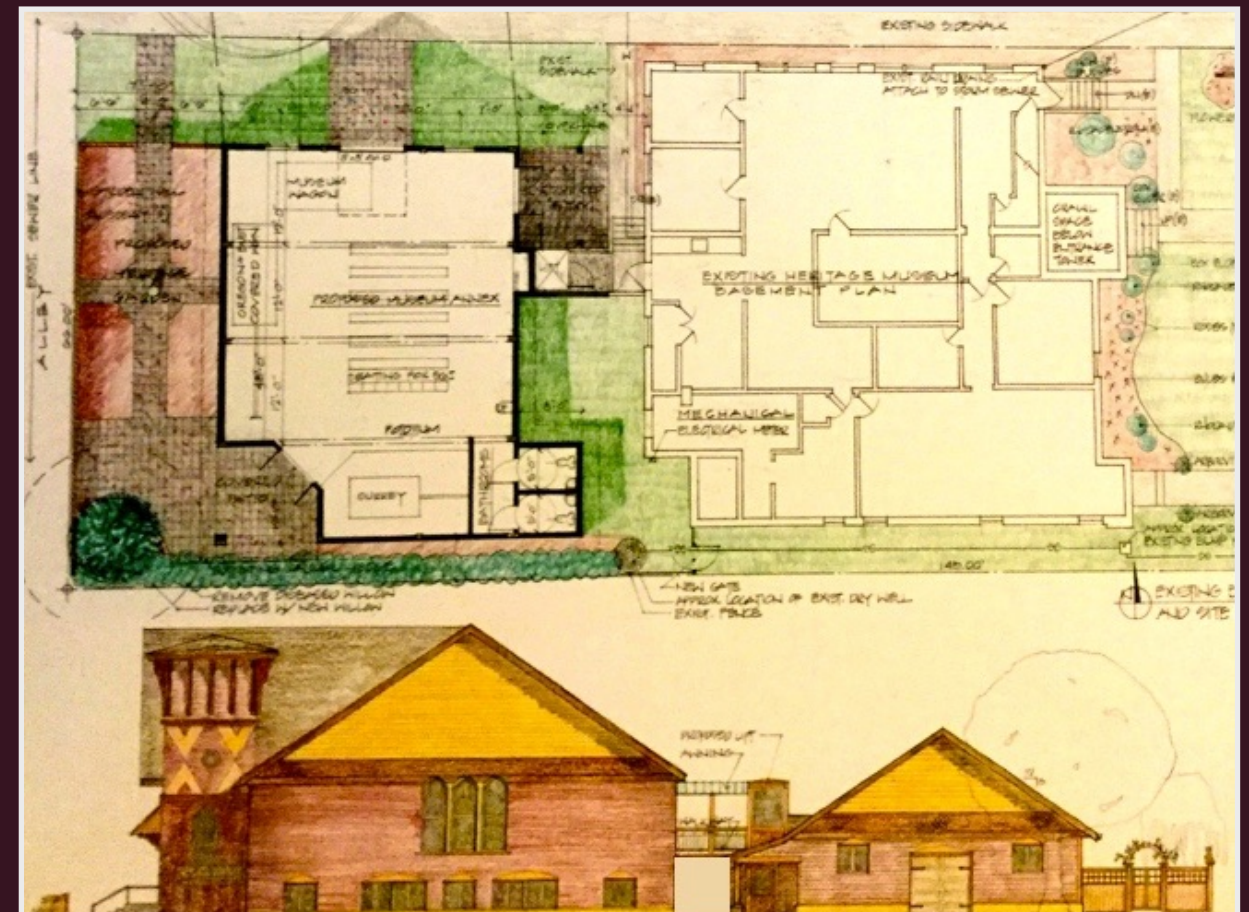


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Independence Mayor John McArdle



Oregon District 20 Representative Paul Evans



Internship opportunities exist at the Independence Heritage Museum.

Just a few miles east of the WOU campus the IHM is a regional repository of history artifacts, memorabilia and documents that document and hold the history of Independence and the end of the Oregon Trail. Interns, volunteers and students from local schools, the Connections Academy, Oregon State University and Western Oregon are invited to collaborate in projects that include: Training and practice in media management, video and audio recording of oral histories, artifact assessment and social media promotion plus assisting the Peggy Smith the Museum Curator.

TAP the Rachel (the raccoon) (gently) to inquire about volunteer and intern opportunities.



Rachel (the Raccoon) and Museum Curator Peggy Smith at Western Oregon University on the lookout for interns.